Publisher and Proprietor.

NUMBER 17.

fire—a hallstorm of shot and shell. And when night closed down the battle was ended and the l'ederal troops were mas-ters of the field. Some of the regiments

Dr. Roler was with Gen. Logan during the entire way. He declares that one of Logan's marked characteristics was his

care for his mon. During battle he ex-pected them to fight to dare anything which from say victors. At other three no commander could have been more at

no commander could have occur more attentive to questions of food, shelter and hospital care. Dr. Roler relates an example of this which occurred at Huntsville, Abi. The army spent two or three months there in winder quarters. Logan was popular even with the Southerners there because of his fairness and gental to One of the Tubus contrast tow dealers.

ity. One of the Union generals, now dead ity. Onco the Union generals, now dead, was known to sympathize strongly with the enemy, although in Federal uniform. This general and his staff had been quartered in a large manision in the outskirts of the town. It belonged to a Southern

gentleman, to whom that particular gen

gerid was much attached. He promised that when he and his siaff retired the house should not be occupied further by the array. When the time came to move

CRAWFORD CO. DIRECTORY.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

M. E. CHURCH-Rev. R. I. Cope, Pastor. day school at 12 m. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7% o'clock. All are cor dially invited to attend.

Senator more dealer chairman of the Committee on tary. Affairs. He had filled the corresponding position in the House of the Forty-first Congress.

His term expired, he resumed the law in Chicago, but again was elected to the lant so heappeared at the buttle of Atlanta so heappeared in all the conflicts in Senate to succeed Oglesby, and took his which he participated during the war. He was the idol of the common soldier, whenever he was seen galloping recklessly in the most exposed positions, his long locks floating in the wind, the hen set up a cry of "Logan", Logan", Logan, well; follow where the Logan well; follow where the Logan well; follow where the PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH-Roy, O. W. Potte Pastor. Services every, Sunday morning and evening at the usual hour. Sunday school fol-lowing morning service. Prayor meeting every Wednesday homiling. Wednesday sventing.

DANISH EV. LUTHERAN CHURCH - Rev A. P. W. Bekker, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10:30 a.m. and 7 p. m., and every Wednesday at 7 p. m. A lecture in school room 12 m.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH-Rev. W. H. Mawhorter, Pastor: Services overy Sunday at 7::0 p. m., and alternate Sundays at 10:30 a. m. Sunday-school at 2 p. m.

ST. MARY'S CATHOLIC CHURCH.-Father H. Webeler. Regular services the last Sunday in each mouth.

GENTLING LODGE, N meets in regular communication on Thursday evening on or before the full of the moon A TAYLOR, Secretary, W. M.

MARVIN POST, No. 240, G. A. R.; meets the second and fourth Saturdays in duch month. W. S. CHALMER, Post Com. C. W. WR GHT, Adjutant.

WOMEN'S RELIEF CORPS N the tri and 4th faturdays at 20 clock in the aternoon, Mrs. M. E. Rehecca Wight, Sec. MRS. M. E. HANSON, President.

GRAYLING CHAPTER R. A. M., No. 123-Meets every third Tuesday in each month.

J. K. MERZ, H. P.

A TAYLOR, Sec. GRAYLING LODGE, I. O. O. F., No. 137.-

feets every Tuesday ovenin P. B. JOHNSON, N. G. P. E. JOHNSON, Sec.

CRAWFORD TENT, K. O. T. M., No. 102dests every Saturday evening.

- J. J. Colains Com. T. NOLAN, IL. K.

GRAYLING CHAPTER, OBDER OF RAST-ERN STAIL, "0. 83" meets Monday evening on or before the full of the incon. MARY L. STALKY, W. M.

JOSIE BUTLER, Sec.

COURT GRAYLING, I. O. F., No. 700 .- Moots scond and last Wednesday of each mouth J. WOODBURN, C. R. B. WISNER, R. S.

GRAYLING HIVE, No. 14, L. O. T. M .- Moets very first and third Wednesday of each month MRS. GOULETTE, Lady Com.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

GRAYLING EXCHANGE BANK.

CRAYLING, WICH. A general Banking business transacted. Drafts bought and sold on all parts of the United States and Foreign Countries. Intrinst allowed and time deposits. Collections a specialty.

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S. N. INSLEY, M. D., Physician and Surgeon. Office over Fournier's Drug Store.

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Entrance, hall between Roumler's and Peterson's jewelry store.

GEO. L. ALEXANDER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, ETC. Pine Lands Bought and

Sold on Commission. on-Residents' Lands Looked After. Office on Michigan avenue, first door cast of he Bank.

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GRALL MICH. The Grayling House is conveniently situated, being near the dayot and business houses, is newly built, furnished in flat-class style, and heated by steam throughout. Every attention will be paid to the comfort of guests. Fine sample-rooms for commarcial prevents.

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(Successor to F. A. Brigham.) **Fonsorial Artist.**

GRAYLING. MICHIGAN.

Shaving and Hair-Cutting done in the Latost Style, and to the satisfaction of all. Shop near comer Michigan Avenue and Railroad Street, Prompt attention given all customers.

Oct. 1, 91.

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we are always prepared to do all kinds of first-class

Job-**Printing**

on short notice and at the most reasonable prices.....

A Trial Order with



HIS VALOR AND RESOLUTION IN

DESPERATE CRISES.

When "Black Engle" Charged the

Battle Line Knew Not Fear-Chivoleons with Women, and the Unrest-

ing Friend of the Nation's Veterans.

Black Jack's Career.

John Alexander Logan, one of nature's captains, was born in Jackson County, Ill, Feb. 9, 1826. In a mighty drama be played a commanding role. When he had

ung up his sword he was raised to a se

lect group of his nation's statesmen, and there he continued to sustain the respect that his blameless 'valor had won him on the bloody field. Named to sit beside the

read man of his countrymen, he led gal-

lant charges in that civil campaign that shook the eventful summer of 1884, and, though unrowarded with victory, be forfeited not the love and admiration of his

ollowers, who afterward saw with satis

faction their swarthy chieftain continued

in his statesman's chair. With powers unabated for future high service he was suddenly called on the 20th of December, 1886, to exchange his torn for his shroud-

Logan's distinguished enreer: He was of Irish stock, his father emi-

86, to exchange his toga for his shroud. These are the influential facts in John

He was educated at a common school, and by a tutor and at Shiloh College.

He served in the Mexican war and

After the Mexican war he studied law

In 1851 he was graduated at Louisville University, admitted to the bar, and be-came partner of his uncle, Alexander M. Jenkins.

He was now developing the gifts that

made him a man to be chosen to lead; Therefore in 1852 and in 1856 he say in

the Illinois Legislature. He was also elected prosecuting attorney. In 1852 he removed to Benton, Frank

in County

HONOR TO BLACK JACK

MAGNIFICENT LOGAN STATUE UNVEILED IN CHICAGO.

Grand Demonstration in Honor of America's Greatest Volunteer Soldier-Ceremonies Marked by a Grea Parade of Veterans.

Logan in Bronze. Chicago correspondence:
Ullinois has paid tribute to the last of
the great triumvirate she gave to the nation when the nation's life was at stake.
A shaft at Springfield marks the grave of Lincoln, the martyred President. magnificent monument at Galena tells that from that city went forth Grant, the silent fanner, who became the great mili-tary chieffain. Now, in enduring bronze, the figure of Logia, the greatest of Ame scan volunteer soldiers, stands on the lake front in Chicago. With a great denion-attration which, like the recont Grant com-memoration in New York, was one not of sorrow and mourning, but of glory and joy, the monument to Logan was unveiled Thursday. This was the anniversary of the battle of Arlanta, fought in 1864, at which Logan reached the summit of his military fame.

The ceremony was accomplished in the presence of a multitude notable in its fac-tors, and with a magnificence of detail quite unprecedented. On the platform at the foot of the statue was grouped a com pany that no event of less importance could have called together. The widow of the dead general, army officers who served with him through the war, Governors of States, members of President Me-Kinley's cabinet and United States Senators sat in the shadow of St. Gauden's heroic statue and took part in the exercises. In the throng that listened to Mr. Peck's oration were many of the leading citizens of the nation and in those greater multitudes along the line of march were thousands of Chicago residents together with other thousands from every quarter

of the country.

JOHN ALEXANDER LOGAN.

years currested with a great responsibile of some whose lids had for years remained

pectant ones there went a thirli and a loosed the drapery and unveiled the figure quiver, a cloth fell to the base of the monument and there was no longer any Tucker the latter a daughter of the letter.

signal for a chorus of thirteen guis to methods of control they were one of the

smaller pieces of ordnance took up the interest and enthusiasm which from first

MRS. JOHN A. LOGAN

growl forth approbative thunder, and, as the windows tound about rattled in their

casements a castanet accompaniment,

Twenty Thousand Soldiers.

most interesting features of the

eveet. It would be impossible to exaggerate the

The country.

The city lines gravely been so profusely decorated. It was not above the public buildings that building had been flung to the brocze, but business houses and private residences in every section of the city shared in the general display. President McKiniey could, not attend in person his obties in Washington during the closing hours of Congress rendered such a step impracticable.

It was well on to 2 o check when a boying his figure arose out of a forest of serviced so the his diagrant of the carsed his way through a step impracticable.

The saw well on to 2 o check when a boying his figure arose out of a forest of serviced such is higure arose out of a forest of serviced such is higher at the country of people. The sum was tangled in his face, almost girlish in its youtiful behaving the country there resided and in the country of a large of the country of the count THE LOGAN MONUMENT AT CHICAGO.

nois in well-chosen phraises, and the unvailing followed. Gov. Tanner accepted the staffic on behalf of the people of the State fire brief address, and theorge R. Pock delivered an oration which quite out an his already splendid reputation.

Years bence, when the clustering earls of the consessability A. Logan shall have become whitened by the time of many witness be, no longer least hi age of the namesakes of the cyclonic general, will gather other John A. Logans about him and tell them of that wonderful July day, in Chicago, when by a movement of his thry hand he bared the greatest triumph. of the greatest sculptor to the eager gaze of a parrietic multitude.

In warfike bronze the man of battle, an-nointed with fire and smoke, and the sha-dow of impending death, has been an-nointed with libations of praise and given to unborn generations, who are bidden to cherish and honor the mane of John Lagan. With military and civic pomp people of the nation united to do honor the hero of Atlanta. The son of Illinois, who soized the fullen standard and rode through the half of bullets, rallying the broken twops and turning defeat to vice tory has been praised by statesmen and honored by the presence of a fourth of the pation's standing army.

A Heroic Figure.

The statue, which is the tribute of the State, cost \$50,000. The contract for it was made with Augustus Sr. Gaudens go and he was told to take his time and make the statue his masterpiece. He selected as the scene to be depicted that moment during the battle of Atlanta; when Logan took command of the Army of the Tennessee. Readers of history the remesses. Readers of history know that this engagement, on the banks of Peach Tree creek, was one of the bloodiest of the war. Brave Gen. Me-Pherson was in command when the battle Pherson was in command when the battle opened. Within an hour he bad fallen. The Union lines had been split, the flank had been turned and Hood's eager legions were rolling up the Army of the Tennes-see like a scroll. Then a wild figure burst on the vision of the disheartened men in blue. "Black Jack" Logan dashed along ity. One moment he stood there out invested and on the faces of others at blue. Black Logan dashed along lined against the placid background of lake and sky, and then made a sudden gesture with his right arm. Up the silke ten, rested.

The pure dependence of the gain dashed along the lines. Waving a ragged battle flag smatched from the hand of a color bearer, with his right arm. Up the silke pure dependence of the gain. Capain John A. Logan and white streamling in the wind, with aggle like features of the gain. Capain John A. Logan and white streamling in the wind, with aggle like features of the gain capain when the place of resolve, and the gain that the range of the gain that the wind with aggle like features of the gain capain white aggle like features of the gain dashed along the lines. Waving a ragged battle flag smatched from the hand of a color bearer, with he had uncovered, his long black hair capain dashed along the lines. Waving a ragged battle flag smatched from the hand of a color bearer, with head uncovered, his long black hair capacity in the lines. Waving a ragged battle flag smatched from the hand of a color bearer, with head uncovered, his long black hair capacity in the lines. Waving a ragged battle flag smatched from the hand of a color bearer, with his right arm the lines. Waving a ragged battle flag smatched from the lines. Waving a ragged battle flag smatched from the lines. Waving a ragged battle flag smatched from the lines. Waving a ragged battle flag smatched from the lines. Waving a ragged battle flag smatched from the lines. Waving a ragged battle flag smatched from the lines. Waving a ragged battle flag smatched from the lines. Waving a ragged battle flag smatched from the lines. Waving a ragged battle flag smatched from the lines. Waving a ragged battle flag smatched from the lines. driving spurs into his horse, he looked the very personification of victorious war. of Atlanta; by members of President Mest Hood was beaten back

from feasting its eyes on the surpassing Kinley's cabinet, and other distinguished bequites of the apothesis in bronze of all that was martial, all that was heroic viewers included. Gov. Tagner of Illinois, Cov. Holcomb of Nebraska, tiov. men fell on either side, but the victory was with the Union. That is the scene nois, G.W. Holcomb, of Acbraska, Ajov. Drake of Iowa, Gov. James A. Monut of Indiana, Gov. Atkinson of West Virginia, Gov. Scofield of Wisconsin, Secretary of War R. A. Alger and Mrs. Alger, ex-Senator D. M. Sabin of Minnesota, Arch. bishop John Ireland of St. Paul, Lord bishop John Ireland of, St. Paul., Lord Brendallane of England, Gov. Barnes of Oklahoma. The two brithers of Gen. Logan-Thomas M. Logan of Murphys-boro, III., John A. Logan's-birthplace, and James V. Logan of Olney, III., occupied-places of henor. There were besides hun-dreds of men and women who had known the general in life and who had come to pay their tribute of honor to his momery. In the column which swept away from I welfth street and Michigan avenue at ; o'clock were more than twentya, thousand soldiers under arms, the whole command-ed by Gon. John R. Brooke. The regular Service, the National Guard and various uniformed semi-military organizations Mis. John A. LOGAN.

In the inspiring presence of the Black of marchers has ever presented in Chicago union inspiring sight. In dress, in hearing and in the masterful

JOHN A. LOGAN III.

depicted by the sculptor for this ment—the supreme moment when Logan headed the Army of the Tennessee and reining back his horse, gave the order which saved the battle. The statue is of peroic size and mounted on a base rising 24 feet above the level of Michigan ave

warlike strain and grizzled veterans, to last marked the proceedings. The burned by unsparing suns almost to the color, of the bronze counterfect of their formal excretes were opened struck a once resistless leader, recalled his valor-keynote that expressed the military tem-Maj. Perley, the well-known Canadian



LOGAN THE SOLDIER. gress and worked well for the reduction of and with fury-a tempest of thunder and

He was elected to the Forty-second Congress, but was chosen United States Sendor before that Congress convened. He took his sent March 4, 1871. He became chairman of the Committee on Military Africa. He had filled the exercises

LOGAN AS COLONEL OF BIST HILLINOIS. His-First War Picture

scat in the extra session convening March

loyalty and endurance of Logan's faithful

In the presidential convention of 1884; In the presidential convention of 1884; in Chicago, Logan received for President, on the first ballot, 63½ votes, Blaine subsequently being chosen. Logan was non-insted for Vice-President, and with his associate went down in the defeat out of which arose Grover Cleveland.

He army. When the time came to move however, there were many sick and wounded to be left behind. The only available house suitable for a hospital was the old gentleman's manistion. The Role called on Logan and related the dreum associate went down in the defeat out of which arose Grover Cleveland.

Logan at Atlanta.

The nominat in Gen. Logan's currer which the sculptor has chosen to depict in the acquisity under the monument unveiled at Chicago is purposes.

GENERAL LOGAN AT THE BATTLE OF ATLANTA

He was a Douglas man in the presidential year of 1800, but when he heard Atlanta. Geny Sherman, however, he i encamped at Huntsville a Southern the South threatened trouble he said be lieving that the enemy had evacuated the lan, whose hisbarid and sons were

oln inaugurated.
In July, 1861, Lincoln had secession on his hands, and Congress was in extra ses-sion. Troops were leaving Washington sion. Troops were leaving transmission. for the front. Logan quit the halls of Congress, chased the troops, grabbed a gun and stayed at Bull Run until there were extra good reasons for leaving the

He returned to Illinois in August, resigned his seat in Congress, organized the Thirty-first Illinois, and was made its olonel, Sept. 13. He was at Belmont at the head of his

He was at Belmont at the head of his own hot bayonets, and lost a horse. He led his regiment at Fort Henry and Fort Donelson, at the latter assault getting a wound that disabled him for some time. March 5, 1862, he became brigadiergeneral of volunteers. That summer the people at home said, "Come back, Logan,

people at home suid, "Come back, Logan, and run, for Congress," and Logan replied: "I have entered the field to die, if need he, for this Government, and never expect to repure to be accept pursuits until the object of this war of preservation has become an established fact."

In Grant's northern Mississippi campaign Logan commanded the third divis-

In Grant's northern Mississippi cam paign Logan commanded the third divis ion of the Seventeenth army corps unde McPherson. He was made major genera of voluniteers Nov. 20, 1802.

He fought at Port Gibson, Raymond

Jackson and Champion Hills. He con manded McPherson's center at Vicksburn and made the assant at the explosion of the mine. His column first entered the city, and he was made its military gov

In November, 1863, he succeeded Sher-man in command of the Fifteenth army corps. In 1864 he led the advance of the Army of the Tennessee at Resaca, repuls-ed Hardee at Dallas and drove the enemy from his line of works at Kenesaw Moun-tain.

At Atlanta he succeeded McPherson At Atlanta ne succeeded McPherson, and saved Sherman from disaster.

When Atlanta fell, Sept. 1, 1864, Logan went home and took part in the presidential campaign, but returned to Sherman and active service until Johnston surrendered, April 26, 1865. May 23 he was appointed to the command of the Army of

appointed to the command of the Army of the Tennessee.

The war over, he resigned his commis-sion, saying he did not wish pay when not on active duty. President Johnson ap-pointed him minister to Mexico, but he declined the honor.

In 1836 he was elected as a Republican to the Fortieth Congress, and was a manager in the impeachment trial of President

In 1856 he was a presidential elector, when he took Gen. McPherson's command at the battle of Atlanta. This was to the enemy, and especially to women of Congress.

In 1856 he went again.

In 1850 he went again.

In 1850 he went again.

He was a Douglas man in the president of the war and children was a bouglas man in the presidence of the properties of the war and the presidence of the properties of the war and the presidence of the preside

liering that the enemy had evacuated the city, ordered McPherson to move forward in the direction of East Point and overtake the Confederates. Major Gen. Logan, commanding the Fifteenth army cofps, was ordered to press the enemy on the left flank, while Gens. Schofield, and Thomas were to attack his right and Fenr. McPherson soon, discovered that Sheiman had been completely misled, and ordered Legan's troops to go into position for battle. About noon, the firing having become general all along the line by that time, McRherson rode out amost alone to observe the earrying out of his orders. In passing through a narrow bridle path he came upon a stray company of Confederate army, applied to Logain for notices and was afraid that the family might be molested in some way. Logan are not once a rationed a guard at her time, McRherson rode out alone his present definition. The preferred a request, compliance with which would have placed Logan in the position of an applicant for favor from the administration, and the control of the co

ates from Hardee's corps, lying down in general at last exclaimed stormily.



asked.

the woods. The captain commanded Meown troops, with his usual contreous man-ner, lifted his hat. Immediately after perceiving his mistake, be wheeled his, horse, was fired upon and killed. Gen. Sherman at once ordered Logan.

the next in rank, to take command. Neve

He was elected to the Forty-first Con- battle. The battle was resumed in order

"I have never asked a political favor from this administration and I never will."

The poor volunteer stole out of the room abashed and disappointed. After half an hour the storm began to abate in Logan's mind. He rose and said to Mrs. Lo

gan as he went out.
"Mary, I can ask nothing of this admin-istration myself, but I've got to do some-thing for that poor fellow or I shan't sleep to-night.' He put into execution a plan which on brought his comrade all that he ha

Luncheon in Two Courses. The bicyle club held a picnic in th River Bottom Park on Wednesdar evening. Lunch consisted principall of onions and garlie.-Martinsville

Ireland are estimated to be the heat equivalent to nearly 4,000,000,000 tons of coal.

Pherson three times to halt. McPherson, supposing it to be a detachment of his

did a general on either side in the four-years war display more superb qualities of courace. He brought order out of chaos and yietory from defeat. The news of Mel'herson's death having spread, Lo gan radied the troops with the exy. "Me-Pherson and revenge." Logan took com-mand on that fitmous black stallion of his, and became a flame of fire and fury. He was everywhere; his horse covered with

foam and himself hatless and begrimes with dust; perfectly comprehending the position; giving sharp orders to officers as he met them, and planting himself firmly in front of fleeing columns, with revolver in hand, threatening, in tones not to be mistaken, to fire into the advance did they not instantly halt and form in order of

GRAYLING, -WOULD BUY LIBERTY.

EMBEZZLER'S NOVEL SCHEME TO GET FREE.

Pays \$10 for Each \$1,000 Bond Signed -Must Raise \$125,000-Dingley Tar iff Bill a Law-Dun & Co. See Bright

Bartley's Scheme May Fail. A novel scheme is being worked by ex-Treasurer Joseph Bartley, who is in jail at Omaha, Neb., awaiting the result of his appeal to the Supreme Court on his sentappeal to the supreme Court on his sent-ence of twenty years in the penitentiary for looting the State Trensity, to secure a bond. The amount required by the court's order to secure his temporary lib-erty is \$125,000. He has been unable to obtain this in the regular channels, and he has started out to buy his bond out-right. Men have been sent into different wards of the city with offers of \$10 fo each \$1,000 bond signed for. In this manner \$100,000 has been secured in small amounts ranging from \$1,000 to \$5, 000. Every person qualifying for any sum received \$10 per thousand on the

NEW TARIFF IN FORCE.

Senate Approves the Noted Measure by a Decleive Vote. The tariff bill passed its last legislative stage at 3 p. m. Saturday, when the Sen-are, by the decisive vote of 40 to 30, agreed to the conference report on the bill. The bill was at once sent to President McKin-ley, who signed it at 4:07. This closed the labor for which the Fifty-fifth Congress mbled in extraordinary sessio assembled in extraordinary after stubborn resistance, at times threat-ening a deadlock, the Senate concurred with the House in a resolution for the final adjournment of the session at The President's message for f currency commission was received by the House, but the House bill creating a commission was not acted upon.

BINS WILL BE FULL HERE.

Oregon's Wheat Crop Will Aggregate
18,000,000 Bushels.
Advices from every wheat growing
county in Oregon show that the wheat
crop will be the largest in the history of
the State. Eastern Oregon, it is estimated, will produce approximately 11,500,000 bushels, while the western Oregon
than the County of the making a total of 18,000,000 bushels for the State. Harvesting has commenced in almost every section of the State and wheat appears to be of excellent quality.

Athletes of the Diamond Following is the standing of the clubs of the National Baseball League: W. L

Clucinnati 48 26 Chicago .45 44
Baltimore .48 26 Lonisville .34 44
New York .44 30 Brooklyn .32 43
Cleveland .42 33 Washington .29 40
Pittsburg .35 39 St. Louis ... 17 60

The showing of the members of the Western League is summarized below: W. L. W. L. Indianapolis 52 25 Detroit 39 43 Columbus . . 52 26 Grd Rapids . 20 52 St. Paul . . . 53 31 Minneapolis . 26 57 Milwaukee ... 52 31 Kansas, City . 24 53

Signs of Good Times.
R. G. Dan & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says: "The end of uncertainty regarding duties on imports gives greater confidence alike to those who have opposed and those who have favored the change. The great strength in stocks, particularly in those of the grauger list, reflects assurance of heavy crops. The ed the closing of a few manufacturing

Veteraus Die by Their Own Hand. Three soldiers met with violent deaths at the Dayton, Ohio, national military home Friday. Morris S. Swain, aged 60, member of Company H, Sixty-first Pennsylvania regiment, swallowed morphine. He had preminent and wealthy relatives residing in Philadelphia and weary of life because his privileges had been cut off. John A. Lantz of Company G. Twenty-fourth Ohio, 80 years old been in ill health and cut his throat. John Oar, who had sisters living in Boston and Cincinnati, dropped dead.

Abdul Had to Give In

The ambassadors of the powers and Tewfik Pasha, representing the sultan, have agreed upon the frontier clause in the peace treaty. The lines drawn by the military attache and insisted upon from the first by the powers have been accepted by the sultan with slight tech-nical modifications. The reports that the Turkish forces have begun to evacuate Thessaly are confirmed.

His Children Get It All. The will of the late Col. Charles F The will of the late Col. Charles F. Crocker of San Francisco, Cal., leaves all of the estate, valued at from \$7,000,000 to \$10,000,000; to his three children absolutely. Mrs. Adeline M. Easton, the grandmother of the children is named as guardian of their persons and estates. quests are made to public charitable or educational institutions.

Czar's Gift to a King Emperor Nicholas has presented Kim Alexander of Servia with 40,000 Berderides and 25,000,000 cartridges.

Elsie Had Expensive Lovers. The postoffice inspector discovered shortage of \$1,555 in the accounts Mrs. Annie Duval, postmistress at Fort Russell, Wyo. Mrs. Duval charges her daughter, Elsie, the assistant postmistress, with stealing the money and spend ing it on her lovers.

Will Be Arbitrated. The Japanese cabinet agreed to the pro-posal of the Hawnian Government to admit the questions at issue between the two Governments to arbitration.

Killed by Lightning.

electrica storms with heavy rainfall passed over Marion, O., and vicinity. George Stout, while driving a mowing machine, was killed by lightning. Charles Seiter and William Sontag, mechanics, returning from work, were struck down in the street.

Poor Envelopes to Blame. Many complaints are reaching the Postoffice Department of losses of contents of registered letters, which investigation shows were caused by the poor quality of envelopes used. The postal regulations have been amended so as to overcome as far as possible this deficiency

PEARY PARTY SAILS NORTH. -

Will Seek to Found in Greenland a Base for Exploration.

The steam scaling bark Hope, will Lieut. It. D. Peary and party on board bound for Northern Greenland, left Bos bound for Northern Greenland, left Boston at daybreak Monday, fully equipped for the voyage. The work of provisioning the vessel was completed only a short time before she sailed. The object of the voyage is to establish a settlement at a remote northern point in Greenland which shall be used as a base of supplies for an expedition to search for the north pole under Lleut. Penry in 1898. To this end a party of Eskimos will be established at the new settlement and will during the next year be engaged in making prepara-

the new settlement and will during the next year be engaged in making preparations for Lieut. Peary's expedition. The Hope will make direct for Sydney, C. B., where she will take coal for the remainder of the voyage. The ship will skirt the coast of Greenland, dropping the scientific parties at various points and taking Lieut. Peary to Whale Sound, where his plans for establishing a settlement will be carried out. The return voyage will be begun, it is expected, in about five weeks after the Hope arrives, and the parties after the Hope arrives, and the partiwill be picked up on the way back. While Peary is in the north a Belgian expedi-tion will explore the antarctic circle and endeavor to locate the south pole. The endeavor to locate the south pole.

expedition expects to reach Grahamland
about the middle of October, the beginning of the fine austral season. The grees, reached by Sir James Ross. If the north pole is hard to reach, the difficulties surrounding the discovery of the south oole are innumerable. Phenomena occur pole are innumerable. Phenomena occur there which no human being has yet been table to account for, and continents and mountains appear and disappear in a twinkling; fogs and supehine afternate in startling rapidity. This much is known of the south pole. Nobody has got nearer than 720 miles of it, mountains exist, some of which are active volcances; no human being lives farther than 56 degrees and no quadruped beyond 66 degrees. It

and no quadruped beyond 66 degrees. is a land of mystery and wonder, SAY SPAIN WEARIES OF WAR

Cost of Cuban Struggle in Men and
Money Is Unendurable.

Among the passengers who arrived in
New York by the steamship Gascogne
from Havre were Antonio Bravo, a Cuban provincial deputy, and Leandro G.
Alsorta, editor of La Paz, a Madrid newspaper. Both men were political prisoners
in Spain and together they escaped to
France, where they boarded the steamer
for America. Senor Bravo, speaking Senor Bravo, speaking for Aucitea. Senor Bravo, speaking about public opinion in Spain regarding the Cuban war, said: "The mass of the Spanish people are disgusted with the outlook in Cuba. They begin to realize the uselessness of prolonging a war which has cost the Spanish nation about 50,000 men and over \$200,000,000, Public men in Spain begin to voice the popular sentiment. Pi-Margall, the venerable leader of the republicans, and Francisco Silvela, the leader of the conservatives, were frantically applauded in recent meetings when they pointed to the advisability of letting Cuba go. Those who have contributed a large share of blood and cash in the present for America. they pointed to the advisability of letting Cubn go. Those who have contributed a large share of blood and cash in the present struggle long for a conflict with the United States in the hope that it would afford Spain an opportunity to withdraw her troops from Cuba." Senor Monet y Prendergast, the fiberal tender and former minister, delivered a brilliant speech at Satagossa on the Cuban question. He violently attacked the polley of the Government, especially its methods of campaigning in Cuba, and declared that autonomy must be proclaimed. "Autonomy," he said, "for Cuba is as much a necessity of Spain as of Cuba."

GRAVEYARD INSURANCE PLOT. Southern Conspirators Said to Hay

Divided \$75,000.
W. D. Robinson, of Meridian, Miss., as just been in New York several days nas just been in New Jork Several days in consultation with officials of some of the principal life insurance companies. His object is to bring to light the facts in a conspiracy to defraud insurance com-panies by insuring invalids and decrepits. and, when disease failed, to hasten the and, when disease failed, to hasten the death of the victims by means of poison. The scene of the conspiracy is said to be laid in Kemper County, Mississippi. Mr. Robinson's estimates of the operations of the conspirators, given after conference with officers of the New York Mutual Reserve, the New York Life, the Equitable and the Mutual Benefit of New York, is an fallows.

Policies in which the members appeared as beneficiaries
Number who died by disease
Number who died by poison
Number whose lives were attempted.

Dreams of a Republic Vanish,
The St. Louis Globe-Democrat has this
rom Washington: "An intense desire from Washington: An intense desire for peace characterizes the Cuban situation. It has obtained such a hold in the insurgent ranks that the movement for independence seems to be on the verge of collapse. This is the information that collapse. This is the information that reaches the State Department. It is fully reaches the State Department. It is fully confirmed by the reports received through private clininels. Insurgent leaders write in the most discouraging tone of the prospects for independence. Gomez and a few of his followers are still maintaining a bold front, but they write confidentially that the spirit of compromise is growing so strong that there is danger of the insurgent force breaking or The number. surgent forces breaking up. The number surrendering and taking amnesty is larger than at any previous period in the history of the revolution. A letter was received from one of the foremost of the native Cuban generals, in which he describes the situation as most gloomy. If it were not for the foreign-born commanders of the foreign-born commanders of the foreign-born the foreign-born than the commanders of the foreign-born than the foreign than the commanders of the foreign-born than the foreign than the commanders of the foreign than the commanders of the foreign than the foreign that the foreign than the surgent-troops it is doubtful it the insur-rection would last much longer. The na-tive Cubans are sick of the war and its borrors, and are willing to necept the best terms they can get. The fullure of this country to recognize belligerency has diseartened those who dreamed of a re heartened those who dreamed of a re-public. The certainty that the admin-istration's efforts at Madrid are to be directed along the line of a compromise, with autonomy, has practically ended all hope at this time of complete severance of relations with Spain. Feeling that this is to be the conclusion of the war, the in-surgents are aixious to see it realized with as little additional bloodshed and misery as possible."

misery as possible." Forbids All Public Meetings.
J. R. Sovereign, head of the Knights of Labor, arrived in Columbus, O., from Pocabontas, Va., where he spoke ten min ntes to miners when the Mayor, by proclamation, stopped "all public meetings or immition, stopped an public meetings or assemblages of more than three persons in any public place within the corporate limits," alleging that such meetings were inimical to the public peace. President Ratchford copied the proclamation for future use. Mr. Sovereign reported to President Patrick of the 100 bisenton. rate use. Mr. Sovereign reported to President Ratchford that 100 business men of Pocuhontas apologized to him for the act of the Mayor, and that Col. J. S. Browning of the Browning tempany, coming away on the train with Mr. Sovereign, also apologized to him for the act of the Mayor.

Bar Silver Getting Cheaper. Bar silver declined Wednesday at New York to the lowest price in two years, and rivate disputches from abroad received n Wall street were to the effect that the lders of the white metal bad "weakened." Some of the bullion brokers as-sumed that this meant that the silver pool was liquidating its holdings. Other brok-ers were of the opinion that the lessened demand for silver in the East, through the adoption of the gold standard by Japan, among other reasons, was responsible for the decline. Outsiders generally called attention to the fact that the recession in price came simultaneousl with the announcement of the great gold discoveries in the Kleindyke region. The price of bars abroad declined %d to 277-10d per cunce. The decline in New York was %c to 50%c an ounce.

RECONSIGNING THE GRAIN.

Southwestern Railroads Ignore th

Interstate Commission.
All the southwestern railroads are reconsigning grain from Kansas City to
Texas local points at the balance of the brough rates, despite the recent decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission which practically dealt a death blow to the reconsignment privilege at Kansas City. The full text of the decision has seen received by shippers and railroad men, and they agree that it does not apply to grain shipments to Texas points. It affects the reconsignment of grain, they say, at the balance of through rate to Chicago and the Mississippi river, but this privilege was withdrawn by the railroads privilege was withdrawn by the railroad ast November. The Missouri, Kansa and Texas and the Missouri Pacific road agreed to headle grain to Texas at Kan sas City, Mo., in the old way. They con sider that the decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission is only an opinio and must be followed with an order to the railroads to abolish reconsignment privileges before it can become effective.

MAD RUSH OF WATER.

Cloudburst Does Awful Damage at Youngstown, Ohio. At 7 o'clock Thursday night a terrific cloudburst struck Youngstown, Ohio, flooding the entire valley and causing great luming to property, both in the city and along the rallway lines. Many people are supposed to be drowned. The entire country east and west for Lyent miles was flooded and the damage will b The Erie Railroad west of Warren fourteen miles, and north of Sharon for the same distance, was en-tirely washed out, and orders were issued to discontinue all trains. On every rail road leading into the city came reports of extensive washouts and bridges swept away, and railroad officials say the loss will be the heaviest they have ever

KEENE'S SUGAR COUP.

Famons Financier Surprises Wall
Street with a Brg Dentwood no
James R. Keene is in the saddle again,
and Wall street has found it out. On the floor of the exchange and in every broker's office. Wednesday this brilliant, dar ing man was credited with having so conducted, the recent dashing campaign is sugar that he has/increased his wealth by fully \$2,600,000. To reappears, therefore, in the front rank of American finan ciers, from which edversity temporarily crowded him. For years he fought with his back to the wall, but he paid his obligations, principal and interest.

Rebet Success in Uruguay Uruguay is practically in the hands of the rebels. While the rebels have not upset the Government they have forced it into a corner, from which there seems o be no escape, and the final result un loubtedly will be a complete overthroy of the existing conditions in Uruguay An armistice between the rebels and th Government was signed a few days ago.

Beware of Mad Cats. According to the returns published by the Pasteur institute at Paris, fully 10 per cent of the patients treated there owe their injuries to the bites of cats afflicted with hydrophobia. These wounds are considered by the medical officers in attendance to present a greater degree o danger than the bites of mad dogs.

Pireon from the North Pole. A telegram from Stavanger states that a carrier pigeon has been caught in the neighborhood of Soevde, with a silver ring upon one of its feet and the following stamped upon its wings: "North pole, 142 W. 47.62." Soevde, where the carrier pigeon is reported found, is on the west coast of middle Norway.

Honor to a Hern

The Gaudens statue of John A. Logar was unveiled Thursday at Chicago, in th presence of a vast concourse of people I wenty thousand soldiers and as many ivic bodies were in the parade, which wa eviewed by the widow of Gen. famous men from all parts of and many far the country.

Burned While Using Hair Wash. Mrs. Frances Samuelson of Breckenbrough Hall, Yorkshire, Eng., died from injuries received while her hair was being dressed with petroleum hair wash, which ignited. Mrs. Samuelson was frightfully burned, lingering three weeks in terrible agony before she died.

Jean Ingelow Dend. Miss Jean Ingelow, the distinguished night. She was in her seventy-sevent

MARKET QUOTATIONS

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime \$3:15 to \$5.15; hogs, shipping grades, \$3:00 to \$3.80; sheep, fair to choice, \$2:00 to \$4:09; wheat, No. 2 red, 70% to 78%; corn, No. 2, 26c to 26%; oats, No. 2, 10%; to 1716c; rye, No. 2, 37c to 39c; butter choice creamers, 14c to 141/2c; eggs, fresh 8c to 91/2c; new potatoes, 50c to 70c per

Indianapolis-Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$5.00: hogs, choice light, \$1.00 to \$3.75; sheep, common to choice, \$3.00 to \$3.75; wheat, No. 2, 67s to 60s; corn, No. 2 white, 26s to 27s; oats, No. 2 white, 21s St. Louis-Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.25; hogs

\$3.00 to \$3.75; sheep, \$5.00 to \$4.00; wheat, No. 2, 72c to 74c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 25c to 26c; oats, No. 2 white, 16c to 18c; rey, No. 2, 33c to 35c.
Cincinnati—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$5.00; hogs, Chichman—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$5.00; nors, \$3.00 to \$3.75; whent, No. 2, 72c to 74c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 27c to 29c; onts, No. 2 mixed, 20c to 22c; rye, No. 2, 34c to 36c.

Detroit—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$5.25; hogs,

\$3.00 to \$3.75; sheep, \$2.50 to \$4.00; wheat, No. 2, 78c to 70½c; coln, No. 2, yellow, 26c to 28c; oats, No. 2 white, 23c to 24c; rye, 36c to 38c.

Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 red, 76c to 77c;

corn, No. 2 mixed, 25c to 26c; oats, No. 2 white, 20c to 21c; rye, No. 2, 37c to 38c; clover seed, \$4.30 to \$4.35.

Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2 spring, 76c to 78c; corn, No. 3, 25c to 27c; oats, No. 2 white 21c to 78c; corn, No. 3, 25c to 27c; oats, No. 2 white 21c to 78c; corn, No. 3, 25c to 27c; oats, No. 2 white 21c to 27c; oats, No. 2 2 white, 21c to 23c; rye, No. 1, 37c to 38c

barley, No. 2, 32c to 35c; pork, mess, \$7.25 to \$7.75. Buffalo—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.25; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.00; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.25; wheat, No. 2 red, 76c to 78c; corn. No. 2 yellow, 30c to 31c; onts, No. 2 white, 24c

New York-Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.50; hos \$3.50 to \$4.25; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2 red, 84c to 86c; corn, No. 2. 31c to 811/c; oats. No. 2 white, 21c to 22c; butter, creamery, 12c to 15c; eggs, Western, 11c to 12c

GROWS IN GRAVITY.

COAL MINERS' STRIKE IS FAR FROM SETTLEMENT.

Pittsburg District Miners March to Open Shafts and Compel Men to Onit -Railroad Trains in the Coal Districts May Be Abandoned.

Trouble Is Widespread, The coal strike is extending and bids fair to involve all the miners in the soft oal mines from West Virginia to the lississippi. In the Panhandle district in

Pennsylvania sensational developments are expected. The men are beginning to feel the pangs of hunger and want and are in a condition bordering on despera-tion. A Pittsburg dispatch says: Organ-zers-Inve. been secretly at work among miners of the New York and Cleveland Gas Coal Company for several days. One of them was served with an injunction to remain off the company's property and leave the men alone. He said he had been at work among the miners of Plum Creel and expressed great hopes of being able to have them join the general suspension. As near, as can be learned a concerted effort will be made in the near future to bring out the men at Turtle Creek, Sandy Creek and Plum Creek.

The officials feel that in order to make

the strike a success these miners must be brought out. They admit they have a diffi-cult job on their hands, as De Armitt's men seem determined to remain at work The mines are running to their fullest capacity and are supplying a large quantity of coal to the trade. Much coal was offered at \$1.25 a ton. Slack took a big. Jump and sold for \$5 cents a ton. Before the strike it was sold at 40 cents a ton. There are hundreds of tons of slack coal at the mines in the Pittsburg district, but the miners' tofficials will not permit any

men who were loading from barges into cars coal that had been purchased by W. H. Simmons, a dealer from C. Jutte &

Merrimac. In 1863 he was attached to the Nantucket, and he participated in the attack on the inonclad fleet in Charleston harbor on April 7, 1863. After the war



COAL TIPPLE AND A MINER'S HOME IN THE PANHANDLE DISTRICT

rear admiral since June 27, 1895

MILLIONAIRE'S DAUGHTER GONE

Miss Grace Stevenson, of Boston, Who

Has Dropped Out of Sight.

On Monday night, April 26, Miss Ste-

vensor, who is 25 years old, left her mother's home, No. 1478 Beacon street,

Brookline, saying she was going on at

MISS GRACE STEVENSON.

errand. Since that time nothing has been

SHEDS HIS SKIN,

A Montana Miner Affected with a

John H. Price, a miner of Phillipsburg,

tion. He sheds his skin every year. He has twice visited Chicago to be attended by physicians, but this year he went to

Butte, Mont., where he underwent the

Price is now 40 years old, and for the

past thirty-two years he has annually exchanged his old skin for a new one. He

PRICE SHEDS HIS SKIN.

becomes ill every year with unfailing reg-

ularity about 3 o'clock in the afternoon o

July 24. Sometimes he is delirious for

Peculiar Affliction

Mont. is affected with a peculiar afflic

proved of the action and issued orders to missioned a commander. He has been the strikers to molest no men who are the strikers to molest no men who are rike was inaugurated. Reports come from Bridgeville that the

strikers are massing at that point with the intention of making a raid on the raines at Canonsburg, where the men re-turned to work. A determined siege will be the result. A mass meeting of the miners in the coke regions will be held at Scottdate to consider grievances peculiar to their own district, which include the loading of "humpback" wagons, company stores, etc. Mr. Miller says it needs but spark to inflame the miners in the oke region and secure their co-operation in the great strike. There are 2,000 men low at work in that region.

May Invelve Railroad Men.

Some new features will likely be intro-duced into the struggle within the next few days. It is believed the miners contemplate calling upon the railway organ izations for assistance. A meeting of railway employes was held in Pittsburg, and the situation of the miners' strike thoroughly discussed. Resolutions were adopted pledging support to the strikers and each member was assessed \$2 for the strike fund. It was claimed the action taken was at the suggestion of the na-tional officials of the Ruilway Trainmen's

News of the Strike. Wheeling, W. Va.—The miners employed in the works of the Glendale Conf Comany, eight miles below Wheeling, have

Pana III - All slack londing has been discontinued and the miners remaining in Pana are patiently awaiting the end of the industrial battle, hoping for better heard from her. Her parents live apart, Mr. Stevenson occupying rooms at a Boston hotel. He has said he would give \$5,000 for her recovery. The police think she left home on account of the family

wages for their work.
Steubenville, O.-The Dillonvale and Long Run miners held a monster meeting in the school house yard at Long Run and voted unanimously not to work a stroke

until they got their price.

Jefferson City, 160.—The coal miners' strike in the East has increased the busicommissioner's office reports a general State.

Rock Island, Ill.-The miners in the employ of the Cost Valley Mining Com-pany at Cable and Sherrard villages have joined in the general strike. There are 225 of them in all, and the company's shafts at both places are now idle.

Spring Valley, III.—The first supplies in aid of the Spring Valley miners were shipped in here this morning, consisting of flour, coffee, sugar and tobacco. They came from some of the big Chicago merchants. Money was also sent for the same

Jurpose.
Terre Haute, Ind.—The miners are carning every day of the action of unau-horized sellcitors for relief funds. Near y everywhere the regular committee goes finds that someone has been ahead of Complaints of distress from the min

ng camps are increasing. Mascoutah, Ill.—At a meeting an offi al report was made that sixty-seven out f the seventy-eight mines in the Belle rille district were closed, and that the balance will be compelled to remain idle, by force if necessary, for the miners are a an ugly mood and trouble is expected o result should any attempt at resistance

Elleborn, W. Va.-The only signs of any of the miners coming out on the Nor-tolk and Western road in the immediate nture is at the switchback collieries. Here a little dissatisfaction has manifestsoles of his feet, usually within two
ed itself, but otherwise all the mines are
running to their fullest capacity and operators and mines are on the best of
terms.

REAR ADMIRAL BEARDSLEE.

of it to be loaded.

A number of strikers interfered with men who were loading from barges into cars could that had been purchased by W.

H. Simmons, a dealer from C. Jutte & Pacific squadron, and later to the combon.

Co. The men were compelled to quit mand of the steam sloop Lackawanna of work. Miners' Secretary Ward disaptions and statement of the same station. In 1869 he was com-

REAR ADMIRAL BEARDSLEE. United States Naval Officer Who Will

Reep an Kyo on Mawali.

Rear Admiral Lester A. Beardslee, who will safeguard the interests of the United States in Hawali during the excitement attendant upon the annexation crisis, is one of the most interesting characters in the Multi-States are asset to the contractors of the Marian States. the United States navy. He is now 61 years old, and is a thorough sailor. He has been in the navy ever since 1850, when he was appointed acting midshipman. In 1855 he was attached to the sloop Plymouth for service in the East Now in Force



Indies, and in that year he participated

in some of the actions and in at least one battle with the Chinese army at Shang-hai. In 1856 he was made passed mid-shipman and detailed for service on the

MEASURE PASSED AND SIGNED BY M'KINLEY.

Conference Report Is Approved by Vote of 40 to 30-Treasury Officials Notified That the New Duties Are

Takes Effect at Once.

Takes Effect at Once.

The last step necessary to make the Dingley tariff bill the law of the land was taken at the White House when the President affixed his signature at 4:04 o'clock Saturday afternoon. The tariff bill passed its last legislative stage at 3 p. m., when the Senate, by a vote of 40 to 30, agreed to the conference report on the bill. The final vote on the tariff confer ence report and the bill was as follows:

YEAS. Republicans. McEride, McMillau, Mason, Morrill, Nelson, Penrose, Perkins, Perkins,
Platt (Conn.),
Platt (N. Y.),
Pritchard,
Proctor,
Quay,
Sewell,
Shoin Deboe. Elkins, Fairbanks, Foraker, Frye. Gallinger. Genr, Hale, Hansbrough, Hawley, Hoar, Lodge, Shoup, Spooner, Thurston, Warren, Wetmore. Populists. Stewart.

Jones (Nev.). McEnery-Total NAYS.

Pasco, Pettus, Roach, Smith, Tillman Turley, Turuer, Turple, Vest.

Populist. PAIRS

Against— Cannon, Gray, George, Rawlins, McLaurin

Butler,

Kyle, Pettigrew,

Mr. Porter, the President's secretary was in constant communication with the capitol by telephone, so that he was able to advise the President promptly of the starting of the bill from the House for starting of the bill from the riouse to, the White House. A few moments before \$.0 clock Representative Dingley appeared, accompanied by Representatives. Historical formation of the House Committee on Enrolled Bills. They were admitted at once into the presence of Mr. McKinley. The latter was sitting quietly at the long cubinet table with Secretary Gage and Attorney General McKenna on one side and Postmuster General Gary and Secreary Wilson on the other. He rose and greeted Mr. Dingley and Mr. Hager cor-dially and proceeded at once to the work of approval. Mr. Porter turned to the last sheet of the bill and laid the docuent before the President. He had sever al nens at hand the owners of which had begged night be used to sign the tariff act. But Mr. Dingley, unexpectedly taking a case from his pocket, produced a beautiful mother of pearl handled pen, dainty enough for a lady's use, and re-quested that it be used for the signature. The President recognized the right of Mr. Dingley. Dipping it deep into the intended, he steadily appended his signature to the bill, asked the date, and wrote "July 24, approved," and the bill was a

Est mates of Revenues

According to estimates by treasury offi-cials the revenue to be produced by the new law will exceed the amount raised in the last year of the Wilson bill by at least \$30,000,600. But they claim that the rev-ence producing powers of the new law will be seriously crippled by the anticipaory importations of the last three or four

The chemical schedule of the new law they say, will produce revenue to the amount of \$6,605,000. In 1896 it brought 5.500.000 (in round numbers).

\$0,000,000 (in round numbers).
The carthenware and glassware schedule is counted upon for \$9,741,000, while in 1806 it brought \$7,900,000.
The lumber schedule, it is anticipated, will produce \$2,400,000. It brought only

380,000 in 1896, owing to free trade in anadian lumber. Even with the enormous anticipatory importations the sugar schedule is expect ed to bring in, at the lowest estimate,

A more liberal estimate place prospective sugar revenues at \$55,000, On tonacco and manufactures thereof the estimated revenue for the next year is 16,400,000, against \$14,800,000 last year.

o \$15,600,000, compared with \$7,900,000 Imported wines, spirits and malt liq-

mates of revenue run from \$10,000,000

nors are counted upon for \$7,935,000, against \$6,900,000 last roar. In flax, bemp, jute, etc., the revenues

in max, being, into, etc., the revenues for next year are estimated at from \$15,-000,000 to \$19,000,000, contrasted with \$12,000,000 last year. On wool and manufactures thereof the estimate is at least double the revenue of last year, which was \$23,000,000.

Silks and silk goods are expected to bring about \$14,000,000, against \$12,500, 000 last vonr. Ou pulp, paper and books the estimate \$2,000,000 contrasted with \$1,200,000

last year.

Schedule: I, manufactures of cotton, brought in \$9,300,000 last year, and it is estimated will produce over \$11,000,000

ext year. sundries schedule, which include miscellaneous items not otherwise speci-fied, produced \$10,900,000 last year, and he lowest estimate for next year is \$13. 500,000, while a more liberal calculation places it at \$20,000,000.

Step Off the Moving Train. Passengers are to have an opportunity to board and leave trains which are

places it at \$20,000,000

motion at the Paris exposition of by a French civil eaglager. The idea was suggested by the moving sidewalk of the world's fair. The outer circumference of a circular platform is to travel at the same rates as the passing train. There will be no danger upon ntering the platform from a staircase in the center, where the speed is comparatively low. In advancing toward the edge the increase is gradual and anticipated. The station affendant overlooks the entire platform from a three er four days. On the third day the skin loosens and begins to come off in strips. It is all off, from his scalp to the tower in the center, and should there be a heavy crowd he causes the train by means of switches, to run around the station, allowing ample time to dis charge and take on all passengers. It is proposed to work trains and plat forms at a speed of seven and one-half miles an hour.

DINGLEY BILL IS LAW BUT FEW NEW LAWS.

ANALYSIS OF WORK OF THE EX-TRA SESSION.

House Passes Tariff Bill in Response to Request of President Mckinley with Little Delay, but Senate Holds It Many Weeks,

Done at Washington.

The Senate Saturday, by a vote of 40 to 30, accepted the conference report on the tariff bill. Within an hour President McKinley had signed it, and the measure was law. The President sent a message was law. The President sent a message to the House recommending a currency commission, but no action was taken. At o'clock Saturday night, the extra ses-

sion took final adjournment.

The extraordinary session of Congress which has just closed was called by President McKinley two days after he took.

the onth of office It met at noon March 15. The special message transmitted by him on the open-ing day explained the deficiencies in the revenues, reviewed the bond issues of the last administration, and urged Congress promptly to correct the then existing con-dition by passing a tariff bill that would supply ample revenues for the support the Government and the liquidation of the public debt.

No other subject of legislation was men-tioned in the message, and the tariff bill has been the all-absorbing feature of the session. Three days after the session opened the tariff bill was reported to the House by the Ways and Means Committee, and thirteen days later, March 31, it

passed the House.
It went to the Senate, and was referred It went to the Senate, and was reterred to the Committee on Finance. The Republican members spent a month and three days in preparing amendments submitted to the Senate May 7, and, exactly two months later, July 7, it passed the Senate with S72 amendments.

The bill then went to conference, where, after a ten days' struggle, on July 17, a complete agreement was reached

17, a complete agreement was reached by which the Senate receded from 118 amendments and the House from 511. The others, 243 in number, were compromised. The conference report was adopted by the House July 19 at the conclusion of twelve hours' continuous de-bate. The report was taken up in the Senate July 20 and adopted July 24. The tariff hill was signed by the President the

Congress did not devote its attention entirely to the tariff, though it did subordi-nate everything else to this one measure. The four appropriation tills which failed on March 4 last in themselves would have compelled President McKinley to call Congress in extra session even if the necessity for a revision of the tariff had not existed. Those appropriation bills were the sundry civil, the agricultural, the fudian, and the general deficiency. These bills were introduced and passed by the House in the identical form in which they existed at the time of their failure of enactment into law at the preceding Congress, but they were amended in some important particulars by the Senate, and when they finally became laws contained more or less new legislation of interest and importance.

Some New Appropriations.

The general deficiency carried a provision accepting the invitation to take part in the Paris exposition in 1900, and appropriated \$25,000 to defray prelimin-ary expensee, and appropriated \$150,000 for a new immigrant station at New York o replace the one destroyed by fire.

By far the most important piece of new legislation in the bill, however, was that limiting the cost of armor plate for the three new battleships to \$300 per ton. In. ase the Secretary of the Navy should find it impossible to make contracts for armor within the price fixed, he was au-thorized by this provision to take steps to establish a Government armor plate factory of sufficient capacity to make the

In the Indian bill, after a severe struggle in both Houses, the question of secturian schools was settled by the following declaration of the policy of the Government:

"That the Secretary of the Interior may make contracts with contract schools ap-portioning as near as may be the amount so contracted for among schools of vaous denominations for the education Indian pupils during the fiscal year 1898, but shall only make such contracts at places where non-sectarian schools cannot be provided for such Indian children, and to an amount not exceeding 40 per cent. of the amount so used for the fiscal year The question of opening to entry the

rich gilsonite deposits in the Uncompangre-reservation in Utah was also compro-mised by opening such agricultural lands as have not been allotted to the Uncomsangre Indians on April 1, 1898, to entry but reserving to the United States title in all lands containing gilsonite, asphalt; or other like substances.

In the sundry civil bill the most important new provision was that suspending

aside about 21,000,000 acres as forest res-ervations. The law also includes a gen-eral scheme of legislation for the Government and protection of the forest rese vations of the country.

The Republican leaders of the House decided at the opening or the session to pursue a policy of inaction in order to

the order of President Cleveland setting

throw the responsibility for delaying the tariff oill upon the Senate, and therefore the committees were not announced un-til the close of the session, and only urgent matters were considered. Fifty thousand dollars was appropriated for the relief of American citizens in Cuba at the solicitation of the President; \$200,000 was appropriated for the relief of the Mississippi food sufferers; a resolution was passed authorizing the Secuelation was passed authorized the Secuelati

tary of the Navy to transport supplies contributed for the relief of the poor and famished in India; and \$50,000 was ap-propriated for the entertainment and expenses of the delegates to the universal postal convention, which met in Wash-The only extensive pieces of general legislation enacted by this Congress, except the turiff bill, were the laws to pre-

vent collisions at sen and to place in fore-regulations to prevent collisions upon cer-tain harbors, rivers and inland waters of the United States, and the bill authorizing the President to suspend discriming ting duties on foreign vessels and com-The Senate, not being confined as to the scope of its legislation, dealt with a num ber of important subjects both in and out

of executive session. One of these, which nttracted world-wide attention, was the general arbitration treaty negotiated by President Cleveland with Great Britain. President Cicytand with Great Britain. After exhaustive consideration, despite the great pressure brought to bear upon the Senate by religious and commercial bodies throughout the country, the Senate rejected the treaty.

The Hawaiian treaty of annexation negatives his Despitative Medical Medical Commence.

gotiated by President McNinley was still unacted upon when Congress adjourned. In open session after much debute the Senate passed the Cuban belligerency resolution, a bankruptcy bill, including both voluntary and involuntary features, and the "free homes" bill. But none of these important questions received considera-tion in the Hense.



ture and has been plowed when too

oots can penetrate. But if the furrou

s broken down soon after being turn

ng it in fine condition for a seed bed.

Paring Hoofs of Sheep

hoofs will often grow too long.

When kept in warm stables, with their feet resting in strawy manure

is stony or rocky, giving opportunity

for the sheep to knock off pieces of

their hoofs and keep them of proper length. When pastured on low ground,

sheep's hoofs should be occasionally

pared, and a little blue vitriol put on

to prevent disease, should any germs of

the rot be present. It is a good time to examine the sheep's hoofs before

According to a writer in Farm and

777 FEB.

Fireside, where the tomato vine is

they are turned out to pasture,

Fountne Tomat

trained to a single four-foot stake

ipening of the to-

mato may be slight-

increased size and

xcellence of the

fruit more than

compensate for the

brief delay in ripen-

then, that a five-

foot split stake has

been firmly set at

each plant and the

the stake with com-

shown in Fig. 1.

FIG. 2.

of the tomato season.

ground.

1980

branches

proper development of

Presuming,

tomato vine has al-

mon twine, a daily lookout must be

kept for the suckers which put out

from the main stalk and retard the

plant. The sprouts, or auxiliary suckers, which push out from the base of

the upper side of each of the side

branches must be resolutely pinched off, or broken off if the pinching has

been delived too long. If this is done and the vines have been tied to the

stakes with not less than three strings,

ns the growth has been continuous, th

vine when in bearing will appear as

If, as it sometimes occurs, a second

branch or stem is allowed to grow from

shown in Fig. 2. By

pinched back, this

will grow nearly or

quite as large as the main stalk,

simply forming a

are to be tled to a

single stake, unless

it is deemed desira-

ble to let the side

out upon the

where they will continue to

grow and ripen fruit after the staked vines have ceased bearing. These will

continue to bear fruit until after the

first killing frost. On the approach of

frost it has become customary by man;

truckers to pull up the vines and

and cover them with litter, so as to al

low the ripening process to go on. This late crop is often more profitable than

that of the staken ines near the cluse

Time to Cut Timothy Timothy grass is usually left too late before it is cut. It does not have the nu-

trition of clover at any stage, and if left

until its seed ripens, much that was nu-

trition earlier is changed to woody

fiber. The common mistake is made of

allowing the head to blossom. Then

needs to ripen its seed so as to get be

youd the blossom stage. Old horsemen

say that timothy seed is very nutritious

It would need to be to produce any ef

feet, as it is a very small part of the

hend. What really keeps up the strength of timothy-fed horses is the

cut feeding that goes with it. The best

time to cut timothy is just as it come

into head and before it blossoms. The

it has more available nutrition than it

Improved Grain Shock.

Journal nine bundles of grain make i

better "shock" than the old-fashioned

dozen. Get up four in a cross, then

four more, one in each of the spaces between two of the first four, and cap

with the ninth well broken and the

tops toward the prevailing wind. If

well set, that is, each sheat standing on its own bottom and thoroughly clos

ed in at the top, such a shock will

stand a stiff windstorm and a three

Musty Hay.

Much of the baled hay that comes to market it musty. Most farmers when

they bale hay think it need not be

very dry, as the bales are small. But

the amount of hay packed in them is

always sufficient to get up a violen

ferment unless the hay is properly

dried before it is but into the bale. I

there were more care used in baling

hay the price for it would be much

better than it is, as the bay itself

Stop the Leaks. Prices for dairy goods rule low, with-out much prospect that they will be

higher in the very immediate, future

Hence, it should not be-forgotten that

the profits of dairying are made up of

the small daily savings of the differ

ence between the cost of production

of fifty cows amounts to \$5; in a month

It is better to have little talent and

a not le purpose, than much talent and

and value of the milk and butter. saving of ten cents per day in a here

to \$150.-Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

would be better worth it.

days' rain without harm,

According to a writer in the Farm

hay will not weigh so much then.

will have later.

spread

growtl

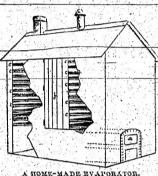
keeping all

fluous . "

near the ground, the result will be

ly delayed, yet the

Waste of the fruit crop is one of th rot usually occurs. Sheep need dry land to graze on, and all the better if it eauses of greatest loss. Many who cannot dispose of the crop in a fresh state allow it to rot or feed it to stock. I have found it profitable to evaporate what apples could not be sold frech and so constructed an evaporator. The plan was original with me and has worked to perfection. The building is 8 feet long, 4 feet wide and 9 feet high to the eaves. The walls are of good hard brick and 8 inches wide. The firebox (a) is in the end opening on the In the center of and side door 2 feet wide (b) extending down lifeet from the caves or to within 3 feet of the ground. This leaves space 3



A HOME-MADE EVAPORATOR

feet wide on each side for trays (c) which are 2 feet square and, made of 1 by 11/4 inch material, the bottom be ing covered with fine wire mesh. A framework extends entirely around the room of 2 by 3 inch material, nailed 6 inches apart, to support the drier When a frame is filled, it is easily slid into a place either on the right or left of the door. Close the ventilator in the roof when the sulphur is put in to bleach the apples. The firebox (a) is 10 by 10 inches square, 8 feet long, arched with one 4 inch The firebox walls are 4 inches thick. Cold aid is admitted on both sides of the fire box through flues 4 inches wide, passing from the rear of the box to the front of it and passing into the frame room just in front of fire or smoke flue. As shown in the ground plan, the smoke passes from the firebox to the left. back to the front, over the fire box, along the end wall, then the side wall ound the end wall to the chimney. In a larger-building a larger fire box and larger frames are needed. Any good bricklayer ought to be able to put up this building .- Farm and Home.

Pasturing Across a Highway. Many farms are so situated that the must be driven across a highway to pasture. This almost always affords trouble. The cattle will break away up and down the highway to feed by the roadside, instead of crossing the road directly from the pasture gate to the lane leading to the barn. prove of assistance in such cases. A narrow lane is built on each side of



CONVENIENT CATTLE GUARD.

the road, extending well uff to the carriage track but not close enough. of course, to prove any inconvenience Two long bars of thin boards are then fitted to slide across the highway when the cattle are to be driven across, and then back again, out of the way of travel. A bent rod of iron connects the two ends of the bars, so that both can be slipped across the road at once, the bend in the road so that the cattle can pass over it. To this takes but a moment's time.—Orange Judd Farmer.

Thinning Fruit.

Midsummer is the best season for thinning all the larger fruits. Just before the seed begins to form nature does a great deal of this thinning, and it is perhaps as well to wait until all fallen. Then pick off the surplus fruit wherever it seems to be superabund-ant. In most cases this thinning does not decrease the amount of fruit because it so largely increases the size of individual specimens. It is the best fruit that always pays best. That always means fruit that has been judiciously thinned.

Grass Under Trees.

Sometimes we see trees which dry up the grass under them, while in the same neighborhood will be trees under which the grass will grow greener than where it is not thus shaded. An orchard that has long been plowed deep has most of its feeding roots below those of the grass. On the other fand, under the tree where grass has long grown, the true feeding roots come near the surface, and when a dry time comes the grass under it lacks moisture and is very soon killed out.

Dragging After Plowing. Almost always it is good practice to harrow plowed land as soon as possible after it has been plowed. In turning the furrow there are inevitably air spaces left under it, which except in very early springtime, dry is out much too quickly to make a good. mellow and moist seed bed. It is all the worse if the soil is clayey in tex- no purpose. MINERS' STRIKE IS CHARGED TO ITS EFFECTS.

DUE TO WILSON LAW.

Pernicious Wilson Measure Abolished Protective Duties on Coal and the Wages of Miners Were Reduced as a Result-Bryan for Free Coal.

Strike Worries Democrats.

Special Washington correspondence; The extensive strike among the miners in the great coal producing sections calls attention to the part the reduction in coal tariff has played in the wages of coal miners.

Mr. William J. Bryan, whose name and theories are to be especially prominent in the approaching State cam palgns, was one of the most carnest and active members of the wing of his party which demanded the removal of the entire duty on coal, saying in a speech in Congress, Jan. 13, 1894:

"The duty on coal is indefensible.

* * The duty on coal is pothing but a subsidy, which the people along the sea coast are compelled to pay to the transportation companies. Take the tariff off from coal, so that the New England manufacturers can buy it for less, and they can manufacture more cheaply, and then, by cutting down the tariff on the products of their factories, we can compel them to sell a a lower price to the people of the South

This close relation between the Wila tariff law and the present strike is the subject of much comment among tariff students and members of Congress generally.

That the reduction which that law made in the turiff on coal caused grea reductions in the wages of miners is easily shown, and that the drop in was practically coincident with the reduction in duties upon coal is generally recognized by those familiar with the subject.

President Ratchford, of the United Mine Workers' Association, in a com-munication to the New York Herald,

dated July 3, says;
"A miner's wages in the Western Pennsylvania field ranges from 54 to 47 cents per ton in thin velned districts and from 30 to 28 cents per ton in th thick veined. In 1893 the mining rate in thin veined districts was 79 cents and thick veined 65 cents per ton. Dur ing the same year the rate in Ohio and Indiana was 70 and 75 cents respect ively. Now it is 51 cents, with a reduction proposed in Ohio to 45 cents per ton. This ratio holds good in a general way all along the lines; Illinois, tion of Iowa, Eastern and Centra Pennsylvania and the Virginias are all equally affected."

figures indicate a reduction In rates for mining of from 20 to 30 cents per ton since 1893. It was in August, 1893, that the Congress which framed the Wilson tariff law met and the work upon the bill which reduced the coal tariff 35 cnts per ton was because I was promised that the bill run. It was promised that the bill would take the entire duty off conl, and he bill, as framed by the Ways and Means Committee, and passed by louse, did remove the entire Pate of 73 ents per ton and placed coal upon the free list. The Senate, however, re tored a part of the duty on coal, making the rate 40 cents per ton and the hill, when it became a law, reduced the tariff rates on bituminous coal 35 cents per ton, the rate under the Mc Kinley law having been 75 cents per ton, and the rate named by the Wilson

law being 40 cents per ton.

The fact that the entire reduction o wages which miners are complaining of has occurred since the beginning of work upon the Wilson tariff law, and that the reduction is nearly the same as the reduction made in the tariff by that act, is of itself a remarkable coincidence and would probably warrant the as sumption that the tariff reduction caused the reduction in wages.

It is not necessary, however, to mere ly assume this or to depend upon mere theory to indicate that the reduction in tariff caused reduction in rates for mining. It is susceptible of proof from facts known to every man interested in or acquainted with coal mining and coal operations of the past few years. Before the passage of the Wilson tariff. bill a visitor to Newport News, the seaboard terminal of the Chesapeake sels lying at the docks awaiting the arrival of coal trains from Virgin to and West Virginia, loaded with coal destined to be shipped to New York and New England. No sooner had the Wilson tariff taken effect than all these vessels disappeared as complete as though they had been engulfed in midocean.

The reason for this transformation cene was simply this: The rate of duty on coal under the McKinley law was such as to exclude foreign coal from New England or Eastern ports but the reduction of the rates to 46 cents per ton by the Wilson law per-mitted Nova Scotia coal to enter the ortheastern Atlantic ports at such low s that the West Virginia coal could not compete with it. The Nova Scotin coals are cheaply mined, and as many of the mines extend under water, it is practicable to load the coal directly on vessels and thus place it in any of the Eastern United States ports at very low prices.

The result of this reduction in the tariff was that the Nova Scotia coals took the place in the East of that from the West Virginia mines and that the West Virginia mine-owners and operators were compelled to seek a market elsewhere. Railroad rates to the West were reduced and coal which had formerly gone to New England went West and came into competition with the coal of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. The price of coal in the Western markets tumbled; then followed a rate war between railroads and between mines and mine-owners, a reduction in wages for mining at the East, folowed by reductions in the West, unil miners' wages became lower-than they had ever been known under the protective policy of the Republicans. Other causes, also resulting from the Wilson law, have operated with equal certainty in keeping down the prices which it was possible to pay for min-The activity and prosperity the miner primarily depends upon the activity and prosperity of the manu-

facturer, since machinery is moved by

must be consumed. Whatever increases the number of mills and gives em ployment to mill hands, increase work for the miner, but whatever re duces the number of mills in operation shortens the number of hours or diminishes the number of operatives, is as much against the interests of the miner as it is against the interests of the mechanic. The suspension or re duction of work in factories, busine establishments of various kinds, and industries of all sorts, in all parts of the country, resulting from the opera the Wilson law, caused great reduction in the demand for conand combined with the depressing cffect of importations to still further reduce the demand for the labor of the miners and the prices paid for services. While the amount of coal ctually imported is only about four million tons a year, or sufficient to throw out of employment about eight thousand miners, the loss in market to American mines by the suspension of manufacturing was much greater.

The present strike of the coal miner. looked upon with great alarm by Democratic leaders here. It calls at tention directly and pointedly to the fact that their legislation is beyond question responsible for the reductions of wages, all of which according to President Ratchford, have occurred since the inception of that legislation. Not only is the Dem occutic party responsible for the reduction of 35 cents per ton which caused this reduction in wages, but many of the men now most prominent in its councils and as its leaders urged and ven demanded a removal of the entire duty on coal, placing it absolutely upon the free list, which would have doubtless still further reduced the wages of miners. A. B. CARSON.

A Satisfactory Feature. No feature of the new tariff bill will prove more satisfactory than that by which it is proposed to collect thirteen million dollars per annum in taxes up on stock transactions. This proposi tion, which came to the surface in the closing days of the tariff discussion will insure to the tariff law an ample revenue to meet running expenses, and will collect the thirteen million dollars thus raised from a class of business men who can well afford to contribute this sum to the expenses of the Gov rnment. The amendment places a tax of 2 cents a share an all purchases of stock of a par value of \$100 or less, and a stamp tax upon the original issues of stock, omitting, however, building asociations and other organizations this character especially managed in the interests of the people.

A "Conservative" Tariff. In the tariff hearings before the Ways Means Committee which framed the Dingley bill last winter we heard a great deal about the "conservative spirit' shown by the manufacturers who were asking for increased protection. Minneapolis (Minn.) Times.

All the talk about a "conservative tariff was in the Democratic newspapers, which adopted this term as a new cloak whereunder to hide their free trade sentiments. Manufacturers have llways been anxious for the enactment of a tariff that would be "conservative" of their interests and of the interests of the wage earners whom they em ploy.

Bemocrats Not Free-Traders. There are a great many editors and a few public men who have deceived hemselves into believing that the Demcratic party is a free trade party. We need not pause here to inquire how so confusing an error got afoot. It is sufficient to say that the time has come to correct it.-Constitution, Atlanta.

We are very glad, indeed, to hear it. and gladly do our part toward correcting the misapprehension by giving the ve Democratic statement the widest possible circulation among our exchanges and through our various press services.

The Return of Prosperity.

Like sunrise, prosperity cannot be exent at once, though its occurrence in ne quarter may be considered as fair evidence that it will not be long in eaching all.—Syracuse, N. Y., Post. The check to the immediate and universal return of prosperity consists in the enormous stocks of foreign and Ohio Railway, might have seen at that are now in our markets, all of any time from four to a dozen coasting which must be consumed before there can be an active demand for American goods made by American labor.

> National Extravagance. When a nation has a foreign trade worth from a billion and a half to two illions of dollars annually, it is a national extravagance of the most reck-

ess kind to permit ships of other coun-

ries to monopolize the carrying of all

this commerce. Japanese Protection.

A special dispatch from Berne, Switerland, says that the Bundesrath has efused to ratify the commercial treaty with Japan, owing to the prohibitive duty placed upon clocks and watches. And this is the same Japan that so it

Political Paragraphs. "The orldence I have obtained from all sections of the country, from the press, from callers personally and corespondence, all points in one direction on actual improvement in trade and manufactures."-Secretary Gage.

tive features of the Dingley tariff!

"No gentleman will remain in the People's party if the idea once gets brond that Populism and Hessianism are synonymous terms."-Thomas E. Watson, late Populist candidate for Vice-President.

The anti-trust proposition has been mitted from the tariff bill in order to save the time which would be occupied in its discussion, and the proposition vill be pressed by the Republicans in the Senate as a separate measure.

The silver orators will be materially mharrassed in the coming State cam paigns by a recent publication which shows that the sliver coinage of the world has much more than doubled since 1873, the total now being more than \$4,000,000,000. The publication in question is made by the New York ournal of Commerce, which is a very conservative and accurate publication, and shows that the total addition to the vorld's stock of silver money since 1873 is \$2,498,000,000, of which \$2,124,000; steam, in the production of which coal | 000 is full legal tender silver.

NEWS OF OUR STATE.

ITEMS OF INTEREST TO MICHI-GANDERS.

Vast Fortunes Yielded by Michigan's Copper Mines Sunday Excursions Inaugurated-State University Muddie Grows Serious.

A Profit of \$7,000,000,

The dividends paid to date by fitteen Lake Superior copper mines aggregate \$74,800,375. During their development period assessments amounted to \$7,809,500, leaving net profits of nearly \$67,000,000. Leaving net profits of nearly \$67,000. 000. In addition to this the present value of the mines is \$60,000,000 at current quotations. Eight of these lifteen mines are yet in active operation. Many old miners affirm that some of the abandoned workings if equipped with modern ma-chinery and mills would again make big profits for their owners. Silver is found in native form, associated with the cop-per, in nearly all of the Lake Superior mines, and millions of dollars, worth of silver have been taken from the old mass mines of Ontonagon and Keewee counties. The 1897 output of copper the lake district will probably reach even exceed 75,000 tons, and the ne profit to the mining companies on output will scarcely fall short of \$7,000,

The Michigan Central Sunday took train filled with excursionists from Jackson west. The rate was about 1/2 cent son west. The rate was about ½ cent a mile. This is the beginning of what is expected to be a lively row among the Michigan lines. The Michigan Central has always stood out against Sunday excursions, but its passenger officials claim they were expelled to go into the claim they were compelled to go into the business. It is said the Chicago and business. It is said the Chicago and West Michigan and the Detroit, Lansing and Northern broke the Michigan agree-ment, and that the Grand Trunk retailated by going into the Sunday excursion business. The prospects are that all the roads in Michigan will follow the exam-ple of the roads that run out of Indian-apolis, where chenp Sunday excursions have reached the point of a "craze."

Faculty Feuds Cause Trouble The factional fight in the medical faculty of the University of Michigan is growing warmer every day. About seventy-five students have asked for their credits so that they can finish their work in another school. This is over three times as many as have ever before asked for them. The reason for this, it is claimed, s on account of the fends in the faculty is on account of the feuds in the faculty, the allscharge of Dr. W. A. Campbell and the revival of the old "quiz" system. This system was abblished in 1896 by the recents, but has been in vogue this year, tinknown to the regents until complaints were made. By this system a professor gives private quizzes to the students of his class and charges them extra.

Riot Among a Tramp Colony. A riot occurred among the horde of tramps located at Stevensville Saturday fternoon, and before the trouble could be quelled several transps and citizens were wounded. They fought with razors, knows and revolvers. The village offikinves and revolvers. The village offi-cers and citizens were unable to quell the disturbance and the sheriff and his depu-ties were called. Frank Seizer, John Gorman and Thomas O'Brien, the leaders, were placed in juil. They set fire to the structure and were nearly suffocated. They were taken to the county jail for safety. A gang of nearly 200 infest that place and many disturbances have occur-

Minor State Matters. The recent hot, dry weather damaged the new celery plants around Ridgeway, and it will be necessary to reset nearly all ecessary to reset nearly al the late setting.

The Maccaboes of Van Buren County will hold their annual picnic at South Haven Aug. 11. Big preparations are be-ing mide. The State grand commander will be present.

George Donn, aged 12 years, was in stantly killed at Sault Ste. Marie, by as electric shock from a dangling guy wire of the old street car line, which became crossed with the electric light wires. The boy's left arm was burned entirely off and a deep hole burned in his left leg. Willie Colless, aged 10 years, made an effort to release Doan and was also verely shocked. He will recover.

Thursday morning at Lyon Lake, a summer resort four miles south of Marshall, a company of young men, from the city were camping out. One of the boys, Arthur Wagner, a well-known young man about 16, with others, was playing with revolvers, forgetting the fact that they were loaded. One of the revolvers in the hands of it boy named Swineford was codentally discharged, the ball entering young Wagner's face, killing him almos instantly.

There is a noticeable absence of hous flies this season, and their absence is source of congratulation to the careful housewife between whom and all the fly tribe an incient fend exists, says the Es-canaba Mirror. Here it is July 12, and of the hordes of pesky little torments tha at this time of year usually throng houses, stores and offices yery few appeared. For this every one is grateful. It is probable that the cold wer weather of the spring and early summer killed the larvae fro hich spring the hordes of little pest

During the fiscal year ending June 30 Inst the receipts of the Ann Arbor post office were \$32,385.59, exclusive of the noney order department. The expenditures during the year yere \$10,414.04 leaving a balance of \$12,071.55, which was turned into the United States trea In the money order departme ders were issued to the amount of \$40, 832.41. The orders paid out amounted to \$150,734.07. More than 40 tons of news

town. Ann Arbor postoffice ranks eightlin the State in the amount of business Ben Gillis, aged 17, of Adrian, was fooling with his father's revolver when the weapon was discharged accidentally. The bullet of 32-caliber entered the left wrist, passed up and out of the embedded tissues at the elbow. He may lose his

papers and magazines were mailed out of

The Michierhuisin family of Overse Allegan County, will have a triple-heade elebration Aug. 8. Hewitt G. and wif will celebrate their golden wedding, thei son, Hewitt, Jr., and wife, will celebrate their silver wedding, and their daughter Jennie, aged 22 years, will be married Abel Bolahouse.

A young man named Arthur Smith w run down and instantly killed by an ex-cursion train on the Flint and Pere Mar-quette at Silverwood. He started across he-track to the station in front of the

It is officially announced at Bento Harbor that the Baltimore and Ohio Rail road, which is building a line there to con-nert with the main line at Napanee, Ind., will operate a line of ear ferries in con-nection with the Canadian Pacific. One hundred and sixty miles will be save from the Canadian Pacific to the Atlanti coast by the new route. The connection on the other side of the lake has not been decided upon.

Judge Marsden C. Burch of Grand Rap ids was appointed an assistant attorned in the department of justice at Washing

The first shipment of Michigan peache this season was made by Thomas of St. Joseph, who sent four baskets of small peaches to Chicago Thursday night. Miss Mamie Vnylsteke, a Benton Har bor young woman who was already worth \$250,000, received word that she had been lett heir to \$750,000 by an uncle in

Paris. Near Willow, rains did considerable lamage to wheat, many fields laying flat so it will be impossible to use machines. Lurge quantities of hay still in the mea-dows are dumnged.

Joseph Ritter was found dead in his bed at Sault Ste. Marie: Ritter's family are visiting friends in Canada, and he was alone in the house. Doctors say leath is the result of heart trouble.

Dr. A. Robinson, a Grand Rapids den st, has a bull terrier of which he is very proud, and the dog recently lost two front teeth in a fight. Robinson fixed the dog up in his chair, filled the teeth with pretty gold fillings and the terrier is again of the war path. Alton Knowles and Samuel Cairne

two men who have been under suspicion of having burglarized Smith & Monson's sploon at Muskegon, were arrested. A marked quarter taken by the thieves from the saloon till was passed, so the officer-hesitated no longer in making the arrests

A lady stepped into H. P. Glover's office at Ypsilanti the other morning and said she would like her watch which had been left in Mr. Glove's care. He went to the safe and procured it. He thought as he handed it over to its owner that the timepiece had been there some time, and said:
"Let me see, how long has that watch-been in my safe?" "Seventeen years," was the reply.

A sample of flax, of which about twenty acres are planted in Otsego County, was brought to this office and looked very thrifty, and the projectors of Baylord's new industry are very much elated over the result, as it shows that Otsego Coun-ty soil is well adapted to flax raising. The sample was from the farm of Charles Fox, who has four acres of it planted and is about 18 inches high.-Otsego County Herald.

Patrick Donnelly was found under large tree near Benton Harbor, nearly dead from starvation. He had been cared for there as best his brother could, with out money, without shelter or other foo for nine days than a few berries an or the days than a few better has hot been considered to be both vere too proud to beg. Patrick was so odly emaciated and diseased from exposite the considered and diseased from exposite the constant of the ure that he is in a precarious condition He came from Ireland thirty years ago

Bert Ferguson of the First Nationa Bank met with an accident Monday. He was opening a ginger ale bottle (consider 'ginger ale" in italics) when the cork lew out and struck him on the eyeball of the right eye. The retina of the eye was torn-loose from the inside of the eyeball. Dr. Carrow of Ann Arbor, the eminent eye specialist, says that of all the cases he has examined he never saw a similar and the cases of the cases have the cases and the cases he has examined the never saw a similar than the cases and the cases have the cases and the cases and the cases and the case of the case but once before.—Ann Arbor Times

Thirty-five worknien employed in the Graud Rapids brick yards went on a strike because promised higher wages were not forthcoming. They have been were not forthcoming. They have been getting nine shillings a day and struck for twelve. They finally offered to be satis-fied with ten, but it was not granted and hey walked out. At the Colins yard thirty more men caught the contagion and also walked out. Both plants have a large stock ahead and building operations are not so extensive that there is much of a demand. Two interesting freaks have appeared

at the university hospital lately. One was a man whose neart is on the ergn side and his liver on the left. Dr. Chad burn made an examination and pronounced his case genuine. The other was rulleeden, a man who bleeds from a very slight wound and continues to bleed in definitely. The man belongs to a famil which has for generations had the same peculiarity, several members of which have died from the loss of blood.—Ann Arbor Register.

A small boy in the north of the town A small boy in the north of the town, says the Howell News, thinks he knows what a blister on his back feels like. One duy list week he went in swimming without the consent of his parents, and when he returned home his mother had a surprise in the shape of a paddle, which she had prepared during his absence, and which she proceeded to use vigorously; at the second or third stroke a great explo sion took place, caused by a number of caps the boy had in his pocket. Result. A doctor bill and a boy that walked and sat down very carefully for some days.

Cot. C. V. R. Pond of Lansing mailed his semi-annual report as assistant adju-tant general and assistant quartermaster general of the Michigan G. A. R. to the nutional hendquarters at Omaha. The report shows that there were in good standing in the department Jan. 1, 382 posts, with a membership of 16,096. The mins during the term ending June 30 last have been: Of posts, 4; from muste in of new members, 340; from transfer from other posts, 171; from reinstatement of delinements, 492; making a total of 963 or definitions, 402; making a total or spo-members. The losses have been for the same period: By death, 177; by honorable discharge, 36; by transfer to other posts, 133; by suspension, 582; by surrender of charter, 3 posts and 43 members, making the total less of 961 members. This leave the showing for the department at the present time 383 posts, a gain of one, and 16,038 members, a decrease of 58 from the last winter report. This shows a marked increase in the interest shown by the veterans in Michigan in G. A. R. matters, for the death loss was greater by gins by muster and religinatement almos equalled the loss by death and suspe

sions. Gol. Pond reports the inquiries being made as to the Buffalo encampment in August text as a good reason for anti-cipating the largest turnout of Michigan eterans since the Detroit gathering in Over 500 acres of cabbages will be

grown in the Saginaw district the present year. Some place the crop at 1,000 acres, but probably 600 or 700 would be nearer the mark. This will be considerably above the total of last year's crop. Planting has practically been concluded. C. W. French is stocking the woods of

his Lish Creek farm, near Stanton, with Mongolian phensants. The bird, though it closely resembles in color and marking the American quall, is larger, more prolific and fully as hardy. The Mongolian phensant is regarded by sportsmen as a splendid game bird. is Fish Creek farm, near Stanton, with A series of accidents have recently hap

A series of accuseme may recently map-pened on the farm of Dr. Chase of Biych Run, the latest being a peculiar and pos-sibly fatal one. Bert Patterson was en-sused-lat faulling boards on the roof of, a barn-when he accidentally hit his finger with the hummer, fainted from pain and fell to the ground.

Railroad Commissioner Wesselius has directed Mechanical Engineer Moore to make an inspection of all the street rail-way lines in the State on which there are drawbridges, or which cross the tracks of steam roads. All dangerous crossings will be reported, with a view to ordering the construction of derailing and interlocking devices at such points.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

SERIOUS SUBJECTS CAREFULLY CONSIDERED.

A Scholarly Exposition of the Lesson -Thoughts Worthy of Calm Reflect tion-Half an Hour's Study of the Scriptures-Time Well Spent.

Lesson for August 1.
Golden Text.—"Other foundation can
no man lay than that is laid, which is
Jesus Christ."—I Cor. 3: 11.

Jesus Christ."—I Cor. 3: 11.

Paul's Ministry in Corinth is the subject of this lesson—Acts 18: 1-11. The main work of Paul's second journey was done at Corinth, yet comparatively little space is given to it in the book of Acts. But in the episfle to the Thessalonians, written during this period, and the episfle to the Corinthian Church written at a later, time there is much praterial for later time there is much material for learning what was Paul's occupation. there. In studying this lesson a careful reading of the opisties to the Covinthians, marking such passages as threw light on the condition of the church and Paul's stay, there, will be very interesting. Among the important passages are: 1 Cor. 1: 11-17; 2: 1-5; 3: 1-6; 4: 14-21; 5: 1; 6: 11; 9: 1-12; 10: 16: 22; 11: 2; 14: 26: 33; 16: 1-24; 2 Cor. 1: 22; 47: 5-16; 2-15; 10: 1-24: 2 Cor. 1: 23; 2: 4; 7: 5-16; 9: 1-5; 10: 7-18: 13: 1, 2. From these passages we learn that the Corinthian Christians were subject to the temptations of licentiousness and quarrelsomeness. They tiousness and quarrelsomeness. They were prone to divide into factions based on personal liking for one or another leader. They telernted gross disorders such as were found in no other church of that of which we know cent emergence from an incredibly debasing form of heathenism and licens they had generous impulses, which show-ed themselves in a hearty reception of the apostle by many and in liberal contribu-tions to the needs of the saints at Jerusalem (2 Cor. 9: 2). Paul, however, took especial pains in Corintly to depend as little as possible on the hospitality of those for whom he labored, and supported himself almost entirely, though receiving some contributions from Philippi, at an earlier period in his journey. After Paul left Corinth this first time the disorderly tendencies already referred broke forth openly, and produced the difficulties which led him to write the two epistles. These were written on the third journey, probably about 57.

Explanatory.

Corinth seems to have been actually, if not intentionally, the goal of the whole fourney. There the longest time was spent, and some of the most important work accomplished. The homely thrift of the apostle in first making arrangements for earning his board and lodging is wor-thy of imitation. He claimed the right to adequate support for his Christian work, and yet preferred not to exercise wors, and yet preferred not to exercise that right when the least misunderstanding or friction was likely to arise therefrom. Besides, the knowledge and practice of a trade brought him into contact with many Jews and others in a sort of friendly comradeship that must have given fine opportunities for his more impor-tant work of spreading the gospel. One might call him, in this phase of his ca reer, an industrial missionary. One of the great needs of foreign missions at the present time is the need for Christian mechanics, farmers and manufacturers to go to mission countries and support them-selves, while giving some of their time and all their influence to the cause of Christianity. A great army of such men helped to accomplish the marvelous spread of the gospel through the Roman empire in the first century.

Paul had rules in his Christian work,

and followed them with very, few excep-tions. One of them was to use at first the opportunities presented by the Jewish syn-agogues and Jewish communities, who had a common faith with his so far as the doctrine of God was concerned. But it is not unnatural that this custom led to the mistake made by so many heathen, that the Christians were merely a branch of the Jewish church.

Silas and Timothy, left behind at Philippi, now rejoined Paul. It appears from Thes. 3: 6 that Timothy had previously been sent by Paul with a message to the his report to Paul at Athens. If the epis-tle and the Acts are to be harmonized— and there is no reason for assuming dis-agreement—Timothy, had returned from Athens to Macedonia, and now came back to Corinth with Silas. The two helpers brought from Macedonia news that caus-ed Paul to be "pressed in the spirit" (re-vised version, "constrained by the word") ergy in his own work. Great men are often the most sensitive to such function often the most sensitive to such fluctua-tions of zeal, growing more earnest when fired by the report of great victories or great defeats.

With this vision compare the vision which Elijah beheld, showing how much stronger were the forces on the side of the Lord than he had imagined. Paul needed such a vision perhaps, after the severe depression brought on by the Jews' decis ive rejection of his teaching. He did not find it an easy thing to give up the hope of winning large numbers of his own race to Christ. When facts seemed to compel

that conclusion, he turned, reluctantly and yet gladly to the Gentiles. During this year and six months occur-red the writing of the Thessalonian epistles; and the beginnings of those difficulties which grew to such proportions that Paul had later to write three letters to the Corinthians to settle them

Teaching Hints.

The leading of God is sometimes not plain at first, but becomes all the more wonderful when its meaning is realized. When Paul found the work that was for him in Corinth he ku he had not wasted the time spent in wait-

ing for the guidance of the Spirit.

There is a difference between perseverance and obstinacy. Paul persevered in working for the Jews until it was clear to him that his efforts could be more profita-bly spent in other work. Then he very sensibly washed his hands of his countrymen for the time being and threw his energy into other directions.

ergy into other directions.

The Lord has many people in every citythat serve him unknown to the world at
hirgo. We are perhaps wrong in always
making church membership the test of
personal religion. There are communities in which there are many truly devout peo-ple who are not prominent in the churches. This may be due to wrong conditions, but it is true. If we want to know how many people truly serve the Lord, the only way to find out is to ask

Next Lesson-"Working and Waiting for Christ, 9-1 Thes. 4: 9-18; 5: 1, 2

Worth Thinking Of. What can be done in a minute? Think

about it, dear young people. It takes no more than a minute to speak a few kind words to somebody who will be made much happier by hearing them. It takes no more than a minute to give a sweet smile to some poor, forlorn child who is carrying a burden too heavy for its tender heart. It takes no more than a minute to make up a quarrol between little brothers and sisters

O. PALMER, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR

THURSDAY, JULY 29, 1897. Entered in the Post Office, at Gray ing Mich., as second-class matter.

POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS

"The tax on hides" is what is wor rying a great many free traders. They seem to take a personal interest in hides.

It is impossible to get enough har-84 and 85 a day. They are too busy supply of Chickens and Cherries. talking calamity. Council Bluff's They have a large crop of cherries

They tried so hard in California to be courteous to Mr. Bryan, that one tatoes, and young chickens, just from of the papers suggested that all signs the incubator, are doing finely and of prosperity should be temporarily effaced .- St. Joseph (Mo.) Herald.

Our exports of silver last year amounted to \$61,946,638, and it may be safely assumed that the business was conducted at a profit to the producers.

of discouragement, such as Bryan of the program of exercises to be preferring to donate direct to the soand Debs, are compelfed to fight shy of statistics.

Maryland's wheat crop is 4,000,000 bushels larger than last year, and the price is much higher. Prosperity items are growing as plentiful as blackberries.

That prosperity is not altogether backward about making itself con spicuous is illustrated in the fact that the furniture trade is livelier this year than in any other season since 1893. - Detroit Journal.

The London Globe pays Japan a handsome compliment. It says the Japs can easily whip the United States. If so, she can whip Great Britain, as we have whipped her twice and can do it again.

Democratic organs insist, first, that the revival of prosperity is due to the tine crops, not to the Republicans; second, that the revival is only temparary; third, that there isn't any revival anyway. - Kansas City Journal.

When a party becomes so bad that the Populists will not associate with it, that party is near the bottom of the toboggan. And that is what is the matter with the Democracy in many localities.

1897 is evidently to be a year of great prosperisy with the farmers, the crops at home being very heavy, and those abroad reported light, with the result that the farmers in this country will get good prices and have an unusually large crop to dispose of.

The Dominion of Canada will pay a subsidy of \$575,000 a year to a line of Ocean Steamers, on condition that it touches at none of the ports of the United States. They are overdoing the protection idea, even in our esti-

At 4:06 Saturday afternoon, President McKinley signed the bill that is to regulate the tariff duties in this house on his farm. country for some years to come. Forty senators voted in favor of the acby the conference committee; thirty day last. We know not where, voted against it.

The Lansing Republican, on the 17th.. published interviews with a large number of local manufacturers and business men showing that the general trade conditions are much better than a year or even six months ago.

The United States coined in the year ending July 1, more than twice as many silver dollars as came from the mints during the whole existence of the country prior to the "crime of '73." There is no immediate danger that the silver dollar will become a forgotten coin .- Globe-Democrat.

The Republicans have been in power but about four months, and can already claim that they are giving the country a business men's administration. The result would have been ly. All report a good time. achieved much sooner if the Senate had been as soundly Republican as a rolling when he cut his rye in Wilthe House.

In 1891 the Democrats declared J. Willetts, of Frederic, on the 24th. that tin plate could not be made in All doing well. that the tin plate factories were on- wind. pounds, or about half the amount tell. we consume. The industry is growcheaper than it was in 1891.

Additional Local Matter.

C. Z. Horton, of Frederic, was in own, yesterday.

H. Head, of South Branch, sold six end of tipe beef cuttle to Trueman & Flowers, yesterday.

Supervisor Batterson, of Frederic, was in town yesterday. He expects to go to Buffalo, to the National Encampment.

Sheriff Chalker reports that he has ten acres of splendid rye on his plains farm, and that his oats, corn, potatoes, etc., on the hardwood farm are growing finely.

Mrs. W. Metcalf, of Center Plains, vesters in Southern Kansas, even at was in town last Saturday, with a this year.

> Geo. Comer is getting to be quite a farmer. His growing oats, corn, poworth a visit.

L. Fournier went down the river last week, with Attorneys Shepherd, Woodruff, and Judge Beech, after trout. He returned Friday evening. but the others remained for another week's sport.

We have received from the Secre-Our exports last year went beyond tary of the Soldiers and Sailor's Assothe billion dollar mark. Professors ciation of Northern Michigan a copy or willing to give Mr. Savage 4 for 1, given at the Reunion, to be held in clety instead of giving him the lions Gaylord, Aug. 18th and 19th. We will give it in full, next week.

> Ward's sheep, which are grazing on the Manistee flats, are getting Dr. C. D. Warner, Coldwater, Mich. scattered. Two were rescued from dogs in this village, Sunday, by Sheriff Chalker, and put in with our flock, and Peter Nelson reports three at his place, on Portage Lake.

Dr. Ellis, who came here from Lewiston to practize dentistry, has been paralyzed drunk ever since his arrival, Wednesday. He has evidently run out of money, for last evening he was trying to sell, for the price of a drink, a boquet of weeds which he had picked .- Oscoda Press.

We are pleased to note that Arthur De Waele, now of Roscommon, won the gold medal from the business department of the International College at Bay City, the first that has been won in three years. He stood 99 1-5 percent average in a most rigid examination. As Arthur was formerly an AVALANCHE boy, we claim some of the glory.

News from Judge.

A dance at Lovelle, July 31st. Miss J. Donaghue went to Gray ling, Thursday, for a week's visit. Fishing for trout and playing cro quet, is quite the rage with the young

people at Lovelle. Miss Gladys Hadley, of Grayling was the guest of the Misses Owen, last week.

Mrs. Victor Lalonde left on Wed nesday last, for a visit with her parents at Saginaw.

nts at Saginaw.

Misses Gladys Hadley, Julia Dandollars a bottle.

WM. H. FARRIS. ghue, Lottle and Jessie Owen took a flying trip to Lewiston, Wednesday afternoon. Oh, what fun! LOVELLE.

Maple Forest Correspondence.

The dance given at Archie Howses Saturday evening, was out of sight. Courad Howse is putting up a Miss Bliss, of Lewiston, is visiting

with W. H. Shermans.' ceptance of the measure as approved | Rufus Edmonds started East. Sun-

For he always owns his name,

work, But now we know your game.

Judge Correspondence.

J. L. Buck was in town last Wed-

Mr. Wm. Johnson is cutting hay of Big Creek.

just now.

The barn of M. R. Smith burned a tentcy of the Creole influence in that 12th. For further information call week ago Sunday, before he had it interesting semi-southern metropolis quite finished. Try it again, M. R. The dance at Archie Howses', Sat

urday night, was a success financial- with a discussion of the various forms

cox town. A son was born to Mr. and Mrs. J

the United States. And in 1892 R. E. was seen driving Lanky they declared none was being made, Dan, Sunday. Something in the

ly campaign bluffs. Now, just note | Gil. Vallad is talking of buying a the fact that last year the American cradle. We do not know whether it and the usual pages are devoted to tin plate mills produced 307,000.000 is for a baby, or grain. Time will needlework. The Delineator is issued

ing steadily, and it will not be long ple Forest scribe, that he did not 17 West 13th Str., New York, at the before we will make all the tin plate blow his bugle last week? Perhaps remarkably low rate of \$1.00 for a that we can use. Tin plate is also he punctured his tire and is out of years subscription, or 15 cents per DITTO. copy. wing.

The Michigan State Fair.

The Michigan State Agricultural Society has so arranged its business that success is assured, and an old time State Fair, in the interest of the agricultural and industrial classes of the State will be held at

GRAND RAPIDS, SEPT. 6th TO 10th. Premium lists will be mailed on application to H. T. Fralick, Secy., Grand Rapids.

From an Old Soldier,

KNOX, Ind., Jan. 14., 1897. Gents:—I have every confidence in eccommending your Syrup of Pepsin. l am 72 years of age, and am broken down, the trouble baving been brought on by my experience in the war. Your medicine has done me more good than a hundred doctors, and I am just about well of stomach troubles. Yours truly JEFFERSON WILHELM.

For sale at Fournier's Drug Store

Cheek.

Geo. M. Savage, advertising bureau of Detroit, is sending to the country press through the State, an ad for the Michigan State fair. The space asked for in the AVALANCHE is worth \$3.50, but he says "charge our agency 5 cents for same." We are perfectly willing to advertise the Fair, and do all we can to add to the success of the society, but we are not anxious

More Than All Others.

ROME CITY, Ind. Dear Sir:--It gives me great pleasure in recommending your White Wine of Tar Syrup to the public as an excellent cough cure. I have sold over a gross within a short time, and I always warrant a cure, and bave never had a bottle returned. I sell more of your White Wine of Tar Syrup than of all other cough remedies I keep in stock. I sold one dozen bottles to one of my customers. Respectfully Yours

The tariff bill as finally agreed to by the House and Senate conferees is extremely satisfactory to everybody except the Democrats. They are unhappy because the agreement deprives them of their last opportunity to charge that the bill is favorable to the sugar trust, and also because it gives to the wool producers the full protection which they had expected from the House bill, and deprives their importing friends of the opportunity of bringing in wool at the lower rates named by the Senate amend.

\$50 for One Bottle of Medicine.

This is to certify that my wife was for years afflicted with asthma, and was so far gone that several phys-icians decided that her case mus terminate in consumption. I was induced to try a bottle of Dr. Warner's White Wine of Tar Syrup. To our great satisfaction it gave almost im-mediate relief, and two bottles completely cured her. She is now well and healthy, but I would not be without the medicine if it cost fifty

Chm. Bd. Tp. of Wilton, Monroe Co. Wis. For sale by L. Fournier.

The New Tariff Law

135 West 23d St., New York.

The August number of the Delin-

ber, and its Exposition of hot-

mented by a special article on Mourn-

with a setting among the mountains

Which has just been signed by the

Harvesting has commenced. amined by every citizen. Protectionists ought to have a few copies of the

will be sent to any address for 10 cts. We are glad to hear from "Froze Ask for document No. 30, and address W. F. Wakeman, General Sec.

He has more time to write than

Cutting grain is the tune played P. C. was seen going to the dance

M. R. Smith set the harvest wheel sex. Especially suited to the dog-

What is the matter with the Ma- The Butterick Publishing Company,

MORE NEW GOODS!

We have just received a large stock of Ladies', Gents', Misses' and Childrens SHORS.

and have marked them down to the Lowest Figures.

To make room for this stock, we will sell Pingree & Smith Shoes 1-2 off or 50 cents on THE DOLLAR.

In DRY GOODS, you can have anything you want regardless of cost, as we are going out of the Dry Goods business entirely

If you need anything in CLOTHING, of which we keep only of the best, and will sell them for less money than you pay for SHODDY GOODS, or CHEAP made Clothing elsewhere.

Do you want a HAT manufactured by Union Labor, you will find them at OUR STORE

Every article bought of us. guaranteed, or money refunded. Yours for good Goods and Low Prices, JOSEPHS' Cheap Cash Store,

MICHIGAN GRAYLING.

The City Drug Store!

NORTH SIDE OF MICHIGAN AVENUE.

Is now Ready for Business, and offers to the Public a Full Line of

⇒PURE DRUGS, MEDICINES AND CHEMICALS.№

Prescriptions Accurately Filled, and Prices made to suit the Times.

I also carry a Line of PERFUMERY,

STATIONERY, CONFECTIONERY, TOBACCO AND CIGARS. №

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

And an Immense Stock of JEWELRY and BAZAAR GOODS.

Call and see me and look over my Stock, and I will do you good. J. A. LEIGHTON, M. D.

All Professional Calls Promptly Attended.

The paralyzing effect of Bryanism NEW MARKET! pig iron. The first six months of 1897 show the production of pig from to be 4,403,276 tons. That is just 578,000 tons more than the last six

months of 1896.—Inter-Ocean. "A Howling Success." President, may be appropriately considered an Industrial Declaration of Independence. An official text of the law has just been published by Where ever properly introduced Dr. the American Protective Tarist with the people. In 10c trial size FRESH SALT League, and should be carefully example and also in 50c and \$1.00 sizes, at and SMC L. Fournier's Drug Store.

law for distribution. Five copies THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL "THE NIAGARA FALLS ROUTE,"

Will run a GRAND EXCURSION to NIAGARA FALLS,

August 5th., 1897, at greatly reduced | We aim to keep the best the marrates. A rare opportunity that none ket affords and to sell it at the sator is called the midsummer numshould miss. Rate for the round trip lowest rates. Highest market from Grayling, is \$5,50. Train leaves price paid for Beef, Veal and weather Modes and Fabrics is made at 2:50 p. m. Tickets are good only Mutton. Give us a call. graphic by full-page color plates and this train and date, and to return on ntertextual illustrations, suppleregular trains leaving Niagara Falls not later than Aug. 9th., and not ing Attire. The number is notable good on Limited Train No. 5 and No. for its fiction, Frances Lynde's "Diana

of the Ephesians," a dainty love story Also to Alexandria Bay in the THOUSAND ISLANDS, of Northern Alabama. Mrs. A. S. of the St. Lawrence. The rate is but Potter, writing of the Social life of \$5,50 higher than to Niagara Falls. Saturday, but where was his best gir!? St. Louis, shows the continued po- Tickets good to return until August

on local ficket agend of M. C. R. R.

Michigan.



and SMOKED MEATS. FISH, POULTRY, &c.,

to be found in any

Also all kinds of Vegetables.

TRUEMAN & FLOWERS, Grayling, - - Michigan

FRANKLIN Cor. Bates and Larned Streets, DETROIT, MICH.
Rates, 81.50 to 83.00 per Day.
Only one block from Woodward and offerson Aves. Rievater Service, Steam.
Teas, Electric Light, Tile Flore. Etc. H. H. JAMES & SON, Prop'rs.



YOUR

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A COLUMN COLUMN

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE,

AND

OATS

& FEED.

==AT==

OUR STORE.

We guarantee satisfaction and

defy Competition.

Grayling, - Michigan.

For Cash Only.

During This Sale.

A BIG CUT IN PRICES!

WE MUST MAKE ROOM FOR

FALL AND WINTER GOODS. Therefore we will offer for the next 30 days, endless values in

≠DRY GOODS. CLOTHING, SHOES AND FURNISHING GOODS. № All our Silver Sateen Laces at reduced prices.

All our Men's Boy's and Children's Clothing at reduced prices.

R. MEYER, Price Wrecker,

GRAYLING.

MICHIGAN. JUST RECEIVED.

The Ladies Home Journal; Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly; The Nickel Magazine; The Strand; St. Nicholas; McClure's Magazine.

I have just received the following Magazines for the month,

NEW BOOKS.

Marguerite's Heritage, by Mrs. Georgie Sheldon, Only The Governess, by Rosa N. Carey, -Queen Bess, by Mrs. Georgie Sheldon,

Price 25 Centa 4 25 " 10

Wehman's Song Book, No. 54, For Sale by J. W. SORENSON, Grayling, Mich.

-----THE-\$1.00 WEEKLY INTER OCEAN. The Greatest Republican Paper of the West.

IT is the most stalwart and unswerving Republican Weekly pub-lished today and can always be relied upon for fair and honest re-ports of all political affairs.

The Weekly Inter Ocean Supplies All of the News and the Best of Current Literature. It is Morally Clean, and as a Family Paper is Without a Peer.

Its Literary Columns are equal to those of the best magazines. Its Youth's Department is the

It brings to the family the Nows of the Entire World and gives the best and ablest discussions of all questions of the day. The Inter Ocean gives twelve pares of reading matter each week and being published in Chicago is better adapted to the needs of the people west of the Alleghany Mountains than any other paper.

\$1.00 PRICE ONE POLLAR PER YEAR \$1.00

The Daily and Sunday Edi | Price of Daily by mail | 24.00 per year tiens of The Inter Ocean are | Daily and Sunday by mail | 22.00 per year by mail | 200 per year | 200 pe the best of their kind Address THE INTER OCEAN, Chicago

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT GRAYLING, MICH., June 24th, 1897.

June 24th, 1897.

OTTCE is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention of make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Robert and

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT GRAYLING, MICH., July 27th, 1897.

OSCAR PALMER, REGISTER. julio-sw . OSCAR PARMEL, R. MISTER

HAY.



Company,

The Avalanche.

J. C. HANSON, LOCAL EDITOR THURSDAY, JULY 29, 1897.

LOCAL ITEMS.

See, advertisement of new Drug Store, in another column.

Advertised Letters-F. F. Cole, Wm. Hunter, Miss Mable Kittle.

Bring your tickets in before August ROSENTHAL,

Mrs. Geo. Langevin returned from Bay City, yesterday evening.

Buy your Evaporated and Canned

Fruits, at Bates & Co's. J. Patterson was in Roscommon on

legal business. Monday.

Go to Fournier's Drug Store for fishing tackle of all descriptions.

Orlando Hicks, of Maple Forest, was in town Tuesday.

No tickets issued after July 31st, at Rosenthal's. Hugo and Miss Paulina Schreiber,

of Grove, were in town. Tuesday.

I Patterson, of Judge P. O., was in town, Tuesday. Call again. The factories in Alpena now em-

ploy over 1100 men. The Lewiston Journal has entered

on the fifth year of its existence. J. K. Wright was in Lewiston one

day last week, on legal business. The planing mill shut down for re-

pairs, at noon, last Saturday. No tickets redeemed after August

Henry Downs, of Lewiston, was in Grayling, last week.

ROSENTHAL

Henry Davenport, jr., of Frederic, was in town, last Thursday.

Arthur Wakeley, of Grove town ship, was in town last Thursday.

Lee Trumley is rusticating and visiting with his sister at Vanderbilt.

J. M. Jones "got it in the neck." It is an attack of muscular rheum-

Wm. Woodburn has re-painted his residence, improving its appearance

Ladies' Underwear 5c. 10c. 150 and 250 at the store of S.

Lieut. Hartwick and Miss Nellie, with Mr. and Mrs. S. Hempstead are rusticating at Portage Lake.

Our favorite Combination Coffee for 25c is a winner. Try it. For sale at S. S. Claggetts'.

A nude bathing party, mixed, were discovered in the river a few days since. Shame.

If you want a high grade Bicycle, silently stole away." go to Albert Kraus, and get a Wa

J. E. Annis, who formerly lived in Beaver Creek township, now resides in South Bend, Indiana.

The best place in Grayling to but Hay, Grain and Feed, is at Bates & Co's. Prices guaranteed.

Geo. L. Alexander made a flying trip to Detroit and Ana Arbor, the last of the week.

Detroit White Lead Works strictly pure Paints, sold and warranted by Albert Kraus.

Chas. Paetzke, of Blaine, was in town. Tuesday, to advertise for final proof on his home stead.

Bates & Co. are uffering the choice est Teas and the best Coffees in

The families of Messrs. A. Kraus. R. Meyers and Julius Kramer spent

Sunday at Portage Lake. Albert Kraus has the finest line of Fishing Tackle, which he is selling

at the lowest prices. Bring your Butter, Eggs, and Huckleberries to S. H. & Co. They pay the highest market

price for them. The O. E. S. initiated a new mem-

ber Monday evening, in the person of When you want the best flour on

the market, ask for "Lily White," at

brother James, of West Branch, were ing house, and the money was creguests of Mrs. E. Douglass last week.

Mrs. Caroline Jennings and Mrs. W. E. Husted, of West Branch, were visiting Mrs. Ed. Douglas, this week.

You can buy an Oliver, a Wlard, a Greenville or a Bay City Plow of Albort Kraus.

Henry Funck and wife, of South Branch township, were in town Saturday, on a shopping expedition.

Bonn-On Monday the 19th. inst., to Mr. and Mrs. Peter Jorgenson,

Mrs. Mollie Johnson, of Lewiston, was visiting with friends in Grayling, last week.

Miss Vena Jones returned from Saginaw, Sunday morning, where she is taking a course in music under Prof. Cummins.

from Cripple Creek, Colorado.

Miss Lettie Barker was the guest of Miss Gertrude Bliss, of Lewiston, ast week.

Mrs. Thos. Webb, of Frederic, was crops growing finely.

It is rumored that the family of Moses Cole will move to Big Rapids, some time next month,

C. W. West, of Center Plains, was the United States. in town last Saturday and ordered a new Reaper, to replace his old one.

Fred G. Rose spent a couple of days last week, visiting friends in Grove township.

Tuchint Laderoot is painting the new school house. Lewiston Journal. What a name! It is enough to "hoodog" the building.

Henry Funck, of South Branch, is a member once more, of Marvin Post Grand Army of the Republic.

J. Staley and the family of J. M. Jones, went down the river, Satur

A Sunday School has been organ ized in South Branch township, at the Steckert school house.

Two of the children of Levi Cle ment accompanied Miss Trueman on her trip to Huron county, for a visit.

Now is the time to paint your house with Sherwin Williams' Paint, the best on earth, and for sale by S. H. & Co.

Geo. F. Owen, P. M. at Judge, was in town, Monday, and is per-fectly satisfied with the promise of his farm.

The farmers are all busy with their harvest, and reports indicate an abundant yield. Corn was never more promising in the county.

Another family has moved from Bay City to Grayling. They reside in the Harder property, and their name

Supervisor Hanna, of Beaver Creek tewnship, was in town Tuesday, and says crops of corn, potatoes, etc. never looked better.

Henry T. Shafer, of Center Plains was in town, Tuesday. He reports the corn crop about ten days behind previous years in maturity.

The superintendents of the poor of Montmorency county advertise that they will not further support the family of Mr. Bolt. Poor Ben!

C. W. West, of Center Plains tp., (Pere Cheney P. O.) has two cows for sale: both giving milk, but will be fresh in October.

The circus came Saturday, was fairly well attended, and on Monday morning they "folded their tents and

We have two Men's and one Boy's Wheel left, which we will sell at a bargain. Call and see them, if interested. S. H. & Co.

George Langevin went to Bay City. Sunday morning, to see his wife who is sick, at the home of her mother in that city.

Use Boydell's Prepared Paints to brighten your home. Every gallon sold on a guarantee. For sale at Fournier's Drug Store.

Comrade A. G. Cameron, of West Branch, has been granted an increase f nengion and arrears to the amount of \$1,250. He deserves it.

The Michigan Central will on August 5th, run a very low rate excursion to Niagara Falls and return good for five days, including dates of

A Bramah hen laid an egg, last week for S Lavancher, that measured 61 by 71 inches in cirumference and weighed over a quarter of a

A splendid single Buggy Harness for \$6.00, and a double heavy Farm Harness, complete with collars, for \$23.00, at S. H. & Co's.

A lady in the north part of the village, put twenty dollars in an envelope last week, and slipped it between the papers on her pantry shelves. A day or two after she Miss Marguerite Husted and her burned the papers as she was cleanmated.

> Awarded Highest Honors World's Fair, DR



A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia. Ahim 40 YEARS THE STANDARD, down a peg now.

Thorwald Hauson has returned Miss Ida Balley, of Mayville a former teacher in our school, is the welcome guest of Mrs. O. Palmer and many friends in town.

While our citizens are bragging over their gardens, Wm. Woodfield in town, Tuesday, and reports their will eat Sweet Corn before any of

An annual colipse of the sun is scheduled for Thursday, July 29. It begins at 6.50 a m. and ends at 10 in the evening, and will be visible in

About half a hundred little folks were as happy as happy could be on R. Hanson's lawn, last Saturday. Their laughing glee was enjoyed by the whole neighborhood.

Claggetts' Sock Factory is running light and day, and his line of hosiery is beyond competition. See those famous Leather Stockings before vou buy.

More sidewalk was laid last Saturlay. The highway commissioner and pathmaster are about through with their improvements for this year as the funds are exhausted.

If you will call at Claggetts' he will give you an introduction to "Lily White." She is the fairest among the fair. You can adopt her, if you wish, as the flour of your family. You will be pleased with the result.

Peddlers are still hawking their wares in Grayling, in defiance of law. They should be made pay for the privilege of disposing of their goods here, the same as our merchants who pay their taxes. We believe in pro-

Flower time is here. Winter flowers are in great demand, especially the household favorite "Lily White." It is a very white pure flour, as its name implies. Adopt it as the flour of the family, and you will have noother. Claggett sells it

Don't Stop Him! He has a bad attack of colic and is making for Fournier's Drug Store, after a bottle of Foley's Diarrhoe and Colic Cure. 25c and 50c.

C. A. Ingerson, of Grayling, deputy oil inspector for the 20th district, was in town yesterday on business connected with his office and made us a pleasant call.-Otsego Co. Her-

Wonderful! Marvelous! are expressions frequently heard about cures effected by Foley's Kid-ney Cure. Do not fail to try this great remedy for any kidney trouble. L. Fournier.

Charley Sobanski is about to retire rom the meat business at Grayling, and next week will flud him back to his old position in Townsend's popular Gaylord market. - Otsego County

Quick Relief for Asthma. Foley's Honey and Tar is guaranteed to give prompt relief in all cases of Asthma. Do not class this with other medicines that have falled to give relief. Give it a trial. L. Four-

Young Phelps, of Grayling, was in town Wednesday, and arranged for a game of ball between the junior clubs of Grayling and Lewiston, to be play ed here Saturday. - Lewiston Journal.

Attention, Old Soldiers!

The manufacturers have Instructed colic and all bowel complaints.

Joe Pommeville, a former well known character here, was sent up for 90 days this week, from Grayling, on the charge of wife beating. - Ros common News.

When You take Your Vacation the most necessary article to have with you (after your pocket book) is a bottle of Foley's Diarrhoe and Colic Cure, It is an absolute prevention or cure of all derangements of the bowels caused by a change of water. ou are likely to need it. L. Four-

There has been a rumor in circula tion here for the nast few days that Salling, Hanson & Co., of Grayling, Pack. Woods & Co's, mill,-Oscoda

Bucklin's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped lands, Chilblaius, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by L. Fournier, drug gist.

of Northern Michigan for their base ball club, claiming that they had defeated every club with which they had played this season. On last Friday their club was defeated by the West Branch club, and on Saturday the West Branchers were defeated by the Kid nine of Grayling, by a ia, Ahm or any other adulterant | score of 18 to 28. They should climb

GREAT

SLAUGHTER SALE!

WILL BE CONTINUED AUGUST 1st..

DRY GOODS,

->|SHOES*HATS*CAPS*AND|>

GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS,

AT COSTI

DON'T MISS This GREAT SALE

S.S.CLAGGETT,

AT THE STORE OF

GRAYLING, - MICHIGAN.

DRINK FOURNIER'S **FAMOUS** (C) F3 FN 3 FN 3 (C) SODA

AND KEEP KOOL!

Dr. W. M. Wemp returned on Monday from a trip into Western Michigan, which he made on a bicycle.

We notice that a number of our exchanges have copied the telegram sent out from Cheboygan, announcing the death of Peter Dietz, an old veteran who was prostrated by heat L. Fournier to give a bottle of 25c at the close of the parade, July 3rd. size of Foley's Colic Cure free to the first soldier of the civil war that ap ever saw and came in from his home, plies for same. It it is the great ever saw and came in from his home, remedy for chronic diarrhoe, cramp 12 or 14 miles from the city, last Thursday to attend the meeting of

> A Valuable Prescription. Editor Morrison of Worthington, valuable prescription in Electric Eit-ters, and I can cheerfully recommend it for constipation and Sick Headache and as a general system tonic it has Mrs. Annie Stehle, 262 no equal Cottage Grove Ave., Chicago, was all run down, could not eat or digest food, had a backache which never left her, and felt tired and weary bat six bottles of Electric Bitters restored her health and renewed her strength.
> Price 50c and \$1.00. Get a bottle at

The West Branch Republican in thanking Congressman Crump for apwere negotiating for the purchase of pointing two country editors, as postmasters, suggests 'that there are edtors in West Branch who would probably have no objections to assisting him out of any difficulty into which he may become involved in regard to postoffice matters." And there are others. - Cheboygan Tribune.

> Dr. King's New Discovery for Conaumption;

This is the best medicine in the world for all forms of Coughs and ter, drug gist.

Lewiston claims the championship
f Northern Michigan for their base
ail club, claiming that they had Consumption. It is safe for all ages, pleasant to take, and above all a sure cure. It is always well to take Dr. King's New Life Pills in connection with Dr. King's New Discovery, as they regulate and tone the stomach and bowels. We guarantee perfect satisfaction or return money. Free trial bottles at L. Fournier's Drug

A True Southern Road The route followed by "The Cin cinnati Flyer," the Michigan Central and Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton, is the shortest and quickest way of reaching Cincinnati and other southern points. The train service of these

A sample of flax, of which about 20 was brought to this office Tuesday, and looked very thrifty, and the projectors of Gaylord's new industry are Ruddock Post.—Cheboygan Tribune. very much elated over the result as it shows that Otsego county soil is well adapted to flax raising .- Otsego Co. Herald.

lines is unexcelled.

A Horrible Railroad Accident. Is a daily chronicle in our papers; in Buffalo, Aug. 23d to 28th, 1897. also the death of some dear friend, The Michigan Central will sell tickwho had died with Consumption, ets to Buffalo, from Grayling and rewhereas, if he or she had taken Otto's Cure for Throat and Lung diseases in time, life would have been rendered Tickets good to return between Aug. happier and perhaps saved. Heed 24th and 31st., inclusive. By deposthe warning. If you have a cough iting tickets with joint agent of ter-or any affection of the Throat and pulsal lines at Ruffalo, tickets will be Lungs, call at L. FOURNIERS sole agent and get a trial bottle free. Large sizes 50c and 25c.

The local fishermen wish to say to their contempories, (?) Grayling, that they can catch as many trout on the AuSable as any Graylingite; providing they use dynamite, as an old farmer by the name of Roray Frasier picked up about lifty trout that came floating down the river the day of "the big catch."-Lewiston Journal. It must have been done by full grown men,

trial package free Large sizes 50c

KANTYOUKEEP KOOL?

If not, Come and see our Warm Weather Goods. May be you want a

→ ** CRASH SUIT. **

or a pair of Crash Pants, or a nice Negligee Shirt. or a Suit of Light Underwear. or a Nice Straw Hat. or a Leather Belt. or a Light Serge Coat and Vest. or a Nobby Cravat. or a Light Pair of Shoes. or a Nice Pair of Hose. or a Pair of Golf Hose.

or a Pair of Slippers. Then Call and See our Line.

JOE ROSENTHAL.

One Price Clothing, Dry Goods, Hat, CAP AND SHOE HOUSE.

GRAYLING.

MICHIGAN.

W.B. FLYNN, Dentist WEST BRANCH, MICH.

the 10th of each month, remaining for three days. Office with Dr. Ins-Last Sunday was the 5th anniver-

WILL make regular trips to Grayling

sary of the birth of Miss Edna Grouleff, and it was appropriately observed with the aid of her young companious, even if it did come on Sunlay like the 4th of July. For Sale.

The Commercial House, of Grayling, is for sale. For terms, etc., address or call on John Staley, at the Exchange Bank, Grayling, Mich.

There will be a Literary and Musical Entertainment, at the Cheney school house, on Friday evening, August 6th, Ice-Cream and Cake after the entertainment. All are cordially invited.

Notice. Parties having young cattle can

find a ready market for them by applying to us. We will pay highest market price. jul2911 SALLING, HANSON & Co. Rev. R. L. Cope and his party of

young fishermen returned from their

trip down the river, last Saturday af-

ternoon. They had a good time even

if several of the party received a Fred Rose, while playing ball, last. acres are planted in Otsego county, Saturday, was hit in the eye with a red hot ball sent in by the pitcher, which slightly demoralized him for

> the time, and has given him a sore if not a black eye. National Encampment, G.A.R.

The National Encampment, Grand Army of the Republic, will be hold minal lines at Buffalo, tickets will be extended to September 26th., 1897 Similar arrangement will be made for stop over at Niagara Falls. For information call on A. W. Canfield, Ticket Agent, Grayling, Mich.

Probate Notice

State of Michigan. County of Crawford. S. S. Probate Court for said County

At a session of the Probate Court for sai unty, beld at the Probate Office in sai unty, on Monday, the 18th day of July, in ar one thousand eight hundred and nines

PRESENT, HON. JOHN J. COVENTRY, Judge of Probate have been done by full grown men, or our game warden would have gone for them.

PREFERT, HOK. JOHN J. COVENTRY, Judge of Probate. In the Marker of the Estate of Freedrick. Balking, deceased, Ramun Hanson and Nells P. Barking, deceased, research of the barking deceased, research of the barking deceased, research and all other persons interested in said deceased, and all other persons interested in seld deceased, and all other persons interested in se

JOHN J. COVENTRY, Judge of Probate, july-8w

MICHIGAN CENTRAL

(NIAGARA FALLS ROUTE.) Trains leave Grayling as follows: GOING NORTH.

1:55 P. M. Mackinaw Express, Daily except Sun-day; arrives at Mackinaw, 7:00 P. M. Harquette Express, Daily, arrives at Mackinaw 7:30 A. M. 00 P. M. Way Freight, arrives Mackinsw 7 30

12:40 P. M. Mackinaw Accommodation. GOING SOUTH.

2:15 P. M. Detroit Express, arrives at Bay City, 5:26 P. M. Detroit 10:00 P.M. 12:03 A. M. New York Express, Daily, arrives Bay Gity 3:23 A.M. Detroit, 7:50 A.M. 2:50 P. M. Bay City Accommodation, arrives at Bay City Accommodation, arrives as
Bay City 6:45 P. M.
Accommodation—Depart 6:30 A. M.
Ar. 1:45 P. M.

O. W.RUGGLES.

A. W. CANFIRLD, Local Ticket Agt. Grayling.

Mortgage Sale.

Mortgage Sale.

Diffault Thaving been made in the conditions for payment of a certain mortgage made by Hyacishi Charron and Esther Charron, his wife, both of Grayling, Michigan, to the Standard Savings and Loan Association of Detroit, Michigan, and the office of the Register of Deeds for Crawford County, Michigan, in Liber Doff Mortgages, on pages 500 and 501, on the 8th day of July, 1894, and such mortgage having elected to consider the whole sum secured by said mortgage due, and payable at once, on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the time of this note, the sum of three hundred forty-three and 50-100 dollars, and an autorney fee of fitzen dollars, provided for in said mortgage and proceedings at 182 or in equal that the same part thereof, or for the foreclosure of one proceedings at 182 or in equal all the payment of the provided to the recovery fee of fitzen dollars, provided for the recovery fee of fitzen and the foreith of the fitzen of the foreith of the fitzen of the fi

Barbour & Rexpond. Attorneys for Mortgagee. juni-Yerington's College,

X erington's College,

Sept. 2th, 1877. Courses.—Teachers, Commercial Shorthand Penmanship, English, Music,
Elocution and Physical Culture. Tuition: For
any or all studies in the college, 12 weeks, \$10;
24 weeks, \$16; 36 weeks \$16. The common
Branches (Arithmetic, Grammer and Geography) with private lessons in Music, and all
free class drills for above unition. The common
Branches with all free class drills, without private lessons in music, only \$15 a year. Free class
Hanches Plain and Orismental Permanship,
Red and Plain and Orismental Permanship,
Red and Plain and Orismental Permanship,
Red and Plain and Commercial and Arail
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amentary work, Smith. Debating and Faril
professionals. Our Commercial and Shorthand
Graduates hold the best positions in our largest
cities. Not one from our Trachers' Course has
failed at teachers' examination during the past
two years. Drop a card for free catalogue to
C. W. Yerington.

C. W. YERINGTON, St Louis, Mich,

&

PALACE STEAMER.

CITY OF ALPENA. LOW RATES-QUICK TIME-For DETROIT, PORT HURON, SAND BEACH, OSCODA, ALPENA, CHE-

BOYGAN, and all points east and south. Leave St. Ignace Wednesday, at 8.30 a. m., Saturday at 1.30 p. m. Between Detroit and Cleveland daily at 11.00 p. m.

Send for our illustrated pamphlet and rates to all points. Address your Agent or

A. A. SCHANTE. G. P. & T. Agent.

Detroit, Mich. Detroit and Cleveland.

AN EXCURSION POPULAR IN THE HOLY LAND.

From Jerusalem to the Monastery of Mar Saba, Thence to the Fords of

Journey to the Jordan

A pleasure jount to the Dead Sea is novelty in these days, when novelty has lost its edge. Yet, there is such a thing, and, during the season, travel who desire to make the journey from Jerusalem to the neighborhood where Lot lost his wife may do so with as little discomfort as the climate, the had roads and the horseback traveling will permit.

The tourist who wishes to "take in' the Dead Sea as one of the sights of Palestine will be roused at his hotel in the City of David before 5 o'clock in the morning, and will find his dragoman waiting at the door with as many of the small Syrian horses as may be make the journey. It is very seldom

VISITTOTHE DEADSEA to come from, he is greatly mistaken for the clever Greek monks, while claiming to run a free boarding house for tramp pilgrims, have managed to make the establishment not only a pay ing institution, but one of the wealth lest communities in the East. It is os tentatiously given out that entertain ment is free for all who come, but be Mar Saba, Thence to the Fords of fore the tourist leaves the confines of the Jordan – On the Plains of the monastery he is made aware that Jericho. make in aid of the poor brethren will be gratefully received. Of course, every tourist takes the hint, and ever from the poorer classes of pilgrime, who go afoot and have little to spare, the shrewd monks contrive to get omething.

From the towers of Mar Saba it is an

easy rice to the tomb of Moses, which marks the end of the hill country of Judea and the beginning of the plains of Jericho. The tomb is a Mohamme-dan mosque on the site of a Christian monastery that dated from the days of the Crusades. It is not an imposing structure low, flat and without architectural pretensions, but enjoys great repute in the world of Islam as a inan waiting at the door with as many shrine of unusual sanctity. The fact of the small Syrian horses as may be that the real grave of Moses was unneeded for the party that proposes to known even to the Jews of his own day cuts no figure in this case, for, during



THE SHORES OF THE DEAD SEA.

that a tourist goes alone, for traveling in the East is expensive, and an excur sion of this kind would cost three or four travelers much less in proportion than it would cost one. Mounting at the hotel door, the party goes rattling along the narrow streets of Jerusalem.

Two hours' ride from the hotel down through the gorge excavated by the Brook Kedron brings the party to the Turkish guardhouse on the road to the Jordan, where he is met by the un-speakable Turk in force, for all the garrison for the time being, whethe on duty or not, come out to meet the first appearance in the spring, the in travelers and bid them welcome. The cordiality is purely mercenary, however, for the Turkish and Kurdish troops have no more love for the Chris tian tourist than for the Armenian



THE TOMB OF MOSES.

peasant, and, if it were their interes to do so, would, with neatness and dispatch, cut the throats of all the party, pillage their baggage and throw their bodies over the nearest precipice. But even Turks learn something by experience, and the Turks of the guardhouse on the road to the Jordan parts of the Oftoman Empire is al that act engages the man as his protector during the Journey to the Dead Sea above the heads of the crowd; at still

the age of the Crusades, miracles were common, and when the desirability of shrine became manifest it was an easy matter to make a miraculous discovery of the grave, the location of which was so revealed to a monk in a dream, the monastery established, and

afterward appropriated by the Turks. The plains of Jericho are the private property of the Sultan: me tilled for his benefit by the local peasantry, and are kept free from grasshoppers by a primitive and thoroughly orienta ethod. When the storks make their habitants know that the grasshopper will not be long in coming, and the lo cal supervisor sends word to the Pashs in Jerusalem that the 'hopper crop is nearly ready. As soon as the Pasha feels equal to the necessary exertion he sends word to the men of the villages nearest to the Jordan to hold themselves in readiness to protect the Sultan's crops. When the hoppers be-gin to move, all the population turns out in force, armed with sticks, brooms poles, brush, bunches of cane and sim lar means of offensive warfare, and forming a line, advances on the hop per infested district. Every grasshop per that can be found is killed, and after the carnage, which generally last only a day or two, the pest is subdued, and the people go back to their homes, The Jericho plains are singularly fertile, and under any other rule than that of the Turk would be one of the choice garden spots of Palestine. Now, little is grown there save wheat, which is produced in quantity and of quality unknown elsewhere in the Holy Land

Midway through the flats runs the Jordan, and tradition has pointed out have learned that it is more profitable in the vicinity of Jericho and along its to protect than to plunder travelers, so fertile plain many spots noted in sa in the vicinity of Jericho and along its they extend a hearty welcome to the cred lore. At one pool in the river, actourists, invite them in and offer them cording to the popular legends, Christ cups of black coffee. Coffee, in all was baptized, and here the Russian pilgrims fill their bottles with water ways on tap, and the traveler who ac- from the Jordan, to be taken home as



and return. No one ventures even so another are a few scattered stone far as the Jordan without an armed lescort for the road from Jerusalem to Jericho is as badly infested with thieves now as when the good Samaritan went that way and picked up the luckless tourist who ventured to make the journey without an escort. Even now it sometimes happens that overconfident travelers come to grief, and a recent party met on their way a couple of English tourists who had fal-Scripture program almost to the letter. stripping them of their raiment, save a shirt apiece, and departing, leaving them unwounded, it is true, but half dead under the responsibility of getting back to town with no more cloth- but a glimmering above the waters ing than that left to them by the plun-

About half way between the Holy City and the Sea of the Dead the party stops for the night at the Monastery of Mar Saba. It is a gloomy looking place, half fortress, half monastery, but it has abundant accommodations for the hundreds of pilgrims who flock from Jerusalem to the Jordan and back again. There is no charge for food of lodging, but if anyone supposes that the morastery loses money by entertaining travelers, or that the Abbot lies awake nights worrying about where the support of the brethren is

which fell at the blast of the Jewish trumpers. A cave in the side of a hill is stoutly affirmed to be the veritable hole in the ground into which Lot re treated after the destruction of cities of the plain, while beneath the waters of the sea a few hewn stone still in position, as a wall, are suppose to mark the location of one of the doomed cities.

The immediate neighborhood of the Sea of the Dead presents few attractions to the tourist, and does not in vite a stay of more than a few hours Not a bird in the air, not a fish in th sea, not a sign of life along its shores from the constant evaporation, intense heat, reflected from the rocks and waters, and utter silence. The sca well deserves its name, and after a survey of the vicinity it is easy to understand why the dwellers in the plains of Jericho believe the region to resi under a perpetual curse, and after nightfall, it is infected by the uneasy ghosts of the wicked dwellers in Sodom and Gomorrah.

Men who go to the wall-Paper hangers.

A sluggish liver-The sloth

LARGEST OF GLOBES.

n Illinois Man Completing a Repro-sentation of the Earth's Surface, George C. Schreiber, of Lincoln, Ill. now completing what he says is the

largest geographical globe in the world. Graduated from German universifrom German universities, Mr. Schrieber is not only an expert mapmaker, but is an authority on geography. A little more than three years ago he conceived the idea of building a globe which would surpass all other globes not only in size, but in accuracy and detail. He had made several spheres similar in size and de tail to the ordinary school globes, but he wished to outdo his own efforts as well as those of others,

Being of a mechanical turn of mind, Schrieber prepared his plans for the monster sphere with care, and has sys tematically put them in operation. The first step was to build the frame of the This consisted of a skeleton of cast fron rods radiating from a steel pipe, which forms the axis; the pipe was perforated and the rods were received into it, being carefully graduated in length. Then common tele graph wire was used, a network being woven over the ends of the rods. A rigid and fairly smooth surface having been thus formed, he covered the wire network with several layers of stout building paper, gluing each sheet smoothly to the surface.

Then the globe was a grayish-black othere five feet in diameter, the exac hape of the earth, being slightly flat-ened at the poles. It was ready for

Mr. Schreiber to begin work upon. Not much time was required to be on the integument of the great mass.
The preparation used is of Mr. Schrel-ber's devising. He has used wood pulp and papter mache, but neither was sat-isfactory. After years of experiment. ing he invented a composition which serves the purpose better than any thing yet discovered. Sawdust sifted in through cheese cloth until it is as fine as flour is mixed with the cheapest grade of varnish known to the trade and the outer covering is ready. Schrei ber covered the big sphere with a lay er a quarter of an inch deep of this material.

Two or three weeks' time was required to dry the surface thoroughly and then the real work commenced. First he marked off the degrees of lat-ltude and longitude with mathematical accuracy, then laid off the entire su face of the globe in half-inch squares light an inch on the globe being equiva-lent to a degree of latitude. His work

at Evanston. The latter town-now somest suburbs of Chi one of the hon ago-he founded, and it very properly bears his name. He was not content with being the author of the plan out of which the university grew. He en-dowed, from his private wealth, the chairs of Latin and of mental and moral philosophy in the amount of \$50,000, and later increased that fund to \$100,000. He was the first chair man of the Board of Trustees and occu pled that position for forty-two years

He was one of the first to advocate the emancipation of the slaves. He voted for the nomination of Abraham Lincoln at the convention of 1860, an was soon after sent by the President to Colorado to fill the place of Goy. Gil pin. His career in Colorado since that time has been a part of the history of the territory and the State in its march forward. He helped the building of her railroads, the development of he mines, her agriculture, and the general growth of her commonwealth in a maner unparalleled by any one of her citi

LEARNED BRITISH JURIST.

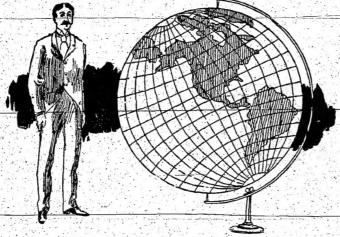
The Newly Appointed Lord Justice of Appeal in Ireland.

Mr. Justice Holmes, who has just en appointed Lord Justice of Appeal in Ireland, succeeds the late Lord Justice Barry. He is said to be one of the



MR. JUSTICE HOLMES

ablest lawyers and most learned judges on the bench of Great Britain. The new Irish judge of appeal is 57 years old. He is a native Irishman educated in the dingy old who halls of Dublin University, and took



LARGEST GLOBE IN THE WORLD MADE BY AN ILLINOIS MAN

the past three years he has spent eight hours daily preparing this map of the world.

The maps are in relief, every ocean lake and river being carved out of the surface. All lines or names are engraved on the surface with sharp pointed tools, and then filled with paint, which imparts a pleasing effect and also allows more delicate minuteness of detail than if the names were but on with pen and ink. The route of every railroad and canal in the world is accurately represented, as well as the various steamship routes. Not content with making his globe

the largest of its kind in existence, Mr. Schreiber claims he has prepared the most accurate mans extant. His collection of maps is immense, and not a man of any importance is published that he does not procure immediately. of expense has cost him

hundreds of dollars. That one person should possess sufficient patience to complete this great work seems scarcely credible. Mr. Schreiber has had no assistance in the mechanical part of his labors, save that of his young son, George C. Schriebe Jr. Many offers have been made Mr. Schreiber for his wonderful production. but thus far none have been consider ed. He is said to have been offered \$5. He intends to exhibit the versity. globe at the Paris exposition.

EX-GOV. EVANS USEFUL LIFE Founded a Town and a University and Helped Develop Colorado.

No man had more to do with the rowth and development of Colora than ex-Governor John Evans, who ied recently at his Denver hor Ohloan by birth-he was born in 1814he had unusual advantages for his day his father being wealthy. He selected medicine for his profession, and in 1836 ploneers of Illinois. Three years later he went to Indians and in 1845 became



EX-GOVERNOR JOHN EVANS professor in Rush Medical College in There he remained eleven He was prominent in public years. He was prominent in paone points and it was his work that led to to a point near the top of the front the founding of the great Methodist institution, the Northwestern University, | chiese a sensitive eteering series.

then proceeded systematically, and for the law course in a class of several young men who have since become famous as barristers and sharp-witted lawyers in Dublin and elsewhere. He was called to the bar at the King's Inn in 1865, and became a bencher in 1879. It was not until 1885 that he becam queen's counsel. His talents rapidly brought him to the surface of the legal swim in his native city. From 1877 to 1880 he filled the post of Solicitor General for Ireland. From June, 1885, to January, 1886, he was Attorney Gen eral for Ireland. Then Mr. Holme stood for parliament as the representa tive of Dublin University and was elected. He sat for that interest from 1885 to 1888. In the latter year he was made a justice of the Queen's Bench for Ireland. Among other offices he has filled is that of privy councillor, to which he was appointed in 1885. Justice Holmes is not a severe judge, and can unbend to enjoy a joke on or even on the court, when the oppor tunity presents itself.

THE CANTILEVER BICYCLE. Mr. Nickall Pedersen, a Dane, Clair It's Just the Thing.

The accompanying illustration is from a photograph of the Cantilever bicycle, one of the latest novelties in cycle construction, and its inventor, Mr. Nickall Pedersen. One of the feaures wherein this machine differs materially from the ordinary bicycle is dehr Cantilever's weight from the nine-pound racer to a



PEDERSEN AND HIS BICYCLE.

wheel for rough use, which weighs fourteen pounds. The construction is the outcome the inventor's desire to secure a perfect seat. Mr. Nickall Pedersen is a Dane, residing in England, and he has been a wheelman for twenty years, His idea was to enjoy the comfort of a hammock on a bicycle, which he ac-

complished by the use of silk strings on which the saddle rests.

The front forks are attached to the rest of the frame by a pivot conne at the top and by a strong pivot hinge at the point shown in the cut inst where the lower part joining with the crank hanger goes up

HE'S AN ARTISTIC PRINTER.

of the United States.

Louis H. Orr, of New York, who ha been elected printer laurente by the typographical craft in the United States, is one of the most artistic print ers on this side of the Atlantic. The



wearer of the bays was to be chosen by vote, and Mr. Orr was the successful one. He received 5,789 votes, and Henry O. Shepard, of Chicago, was a close sec ond with 5,292 votes. B. B. Herbert was a close third with 5,137 votes. The oth er candidates were far behind. Mr. Orr is a natural printer. He inherited his love for the types and drew from his father a love of the artistle. This feeling is seen in the very beautiful specimens of printing art which Mr. Orr has turned out from his shop in New York. He began life with a thorough educa tion in the printing office, and learned every detail of the trade. He became a rapid and accurate typesetter, a skill-ful pressman, and acquired the keenest appreciation of the artistic in the get ing together of his work. When days of his apprenticeship came to an end he set out on his wanderings, and entered the employ of a big envelope concern in Springfield, Mass. Later he set up in business for himself in the Massachusetts city, but it was not until he opened his shop in New York that he took his place beside those great printers who have done most to lift the trade into the realms of art. In his so cial and private relations Mr. Orr is amiability itself. Loving open-air exer cise, his devotion to healthful sport was shown in his unopposed election as a governor of the New York Athletic

MRS. BARNEY BARNATO.

ife of the Famous Diamond King Who Recently Committed Suicide.

Mrs. Barney Barnato, wife of the famous South African diamond king, who recently committed suicide, is native of the "Dark Continent." Sh was born in Cape Town, the family name being Holbrook, and in the early days of diamond excitement remove to Kimberley with her family. Her she met Barnato, then a modest dia mond speculator, and they were man

It has been said that she was once barmaid in South Africa; but this



MRS. BARNEY BARNATO

untrue. Mrs. Barnato has a reputa tion of being a handsome woman, Sh is the mother of three children.

Coffee and Wine

Brillat-Savarin long ago stated that the great Frenchmen Buffon and Vol taire drank enormous quantities o coffee, to their deadly hurt; and he declared that a person might take two bottles of wine a day without injury during a long life, but that by a similar indulgence in coffee he would become an idiot or die of consumption. The inordinate use of tea and coffee is now well-known, and is admitted; even temperance physicians, to be mor gerous than that of alcohol. Dr. Al fred Crespi, in the Health News, ha just been adding his testimony to that of others,-London Caterer,

Oldest German Newspaper,

The Magdeburg Gazette, probable the oldest newspaper in Germany, las month celebrated its 250th anniver sary. It is still conducted by represen tatives of the Faber family, which founded it in 1647, just at the close of the Thirty Years' War. The present heads of the venerable journalistic dy nasty are the two brothers. Robert an Alexander Faber, perpetuating a line almost a century and a half older that which rules over the London Times, the greatest if not the oldest o newspapers: Magdeburg took on the decorations of holiday in honor of its venerable Gazette, which well deser

Diaraeli and Gladstone In a recently published book Reginald Brett of England says that Queen Vic toria once impatiently remarked: " am no longer Queen. Mr. Gladstone King." The Grand Old Man always had an air of aloofness about him, ever when he was in the presence of royal ty. Beaconsfield, on the other hand was always welcome at Windsor. The Queen didn't like him at first, it is true but he gradually won her over. How In trifles Disraell never forgot the sex of the sovereign. In great affairs he never appeared to remember it."

Growth of Postal Service. In the reign of Charles I. the British nostal service carried 1,500,000 letter namually, in the reign of George II. 8, 000,000, and in 1894 as many as 2,900

TO THRILL THE PARISIANS.

atter's Wheel Throws Ferris' Inven tion in the Shade,

A device which is intended to eclipse the Ferris wheel of Chicago as an en gineering feat, combine the joys of a "shoot the chutes" and a "scenic railway," and give pleasure seekers and novelty hunters something to talk about is what Herbert Pattee offers to the management of the Paris World's Fair of 1900. Pattee's wheel is expect ed to be the mechanical marvel of the great exposition, leaving both the Ferris wheel and the Eiffel tower far in the rear. The inventor is a young actor, resident in Washington, who has been connected with various companies, and who puts in his spare time giving play to his inventive genius. He intends starting for Paris in a few days to lay before the authorities the scheme of his wheel, which he has little doubt will be adopted.

The device consists of a gigantic wheel 200 feet in height, and with a steel frame composed of a network of braces. Its structural detail and the towers which support it look not unlike the Ferris wheel. The great difference is that, instead of having cars suspend ed between the the two outer rims, or the periphery of the wheel, this space is inclosed and laid with stout flooring giving the whole the appearance of a gl gantic bicycle wheel with a broad, fla tire. Upon this floor and in the inside of the wheel is a great trough with sides rising three feet above the bottom

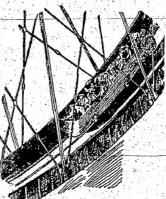


THE PATTEE WHEEL

and in this trough are laid stout steel tracks. Cars rest upon these tracks, and the object of the invention is to cause these vehicles, filled with people, to be carried up a certain distance into the air by the wheel, then shot down the incline with a speed of the wind and up the other side by the force of

The wheel begins to revolve from left to right and the car is carried up about seventy feet to a point one-third the distance from the bottom to the top of the wheel. The car is gripped to the tracks with lateral arms, spreading out on each side, and clamping themselves tightly to the tracks and trough by the turning of a lever in the hands of a motorman. When the cars have reach ed the height of seventy feet the motor man releases the lateral arms and the vehicle shoots down the incline at a ter rific rate of speed and up the other side the wheel stopping during the descent There is a pond of water in the inside troughs, which flows around at the low-est level it can find and is consequently always at the bottom of the wheel. As the bont-like vehicle descends it dashes through the water, reproducing the sen sation experienced in "shooting the chutes" and surrounding the people with a shower of spray, which does not wet them, because it is hurled away from the car. At night, when the wheel is surrounded by thousands of colored electric lights, the effect of this many tinted spray will be most effective. To add to the novelty of the ride Pat

tee will arrange a tunnel extending half way around the wheel. This will be dimly lighted to give the appearance of stars, and the cars will shoot into its



SHOOTING THE CHUTES.

black, cavernous mouth and half way through the tunnel. Another turn of the wheel is made and the car shoots through the tunnel and out to the uncompleted portion of the wheel.

The Wife in Russia. "This is a curious custom you Amer-

caus have of referring to your wives by their husbands' names," observed Glanyock Kaplon, an intelligent Russian traveler. "I suppose the American holds his wife in as high esteem as the Russian holds his but if at home should speak of my better half as Mrs. Kaplon my friends would at once conclude that my domestic relations were not as pleasant as they should be. and that I was thinking of a legal ser aration. When I first heard an American speak of his wife as Mrs. Jones for example, I felt almost like presuming on my acquaintance by intruding into his private affairs and asking him what the trouble was at home. Yet I soon learned that the custom universal over here, but still I cannot get used to it. 'My wife' is the plain, blunt way I speak in Russia of the lady who, I suppose, I would have to call Mrs. Kaplon in polite society in America. In some of the more fashionable circles of St. Petersburg this American social custom adopted, though I was told by a prominent government official not long ago that the Czar disapproved of it."—St. Louis Republic.

The woman who wears such full sleeves to her clothes that they dip in the butter and jam, should elope to some desert island with the man gets soup in his whiskers.



She-"Are Mrs. Slinger's daughters at a marriageable age?" He-"Not

Gildersleeve-"They say there are microbes in whisky." Wil "And air-ships, too."—Puck. Wilberforce-Dora-"He said there was one thing bout me he didn't like;" Cora--"What

was that?" "Another man's arm."-Mrs. Henpeck-"You're not the man took you for." Mr. Henpeck-"Alas!

am the man I took you for."-Pick-Me-Up.

"Miss Highsee is a beautiful singer, isn't she?" "Very. That was all that made her singing endurable."—Wash-

Waiter-"Gent at third table wants a hot roll." Cook-"Hot roll? He must

think we have money to burn."-Cincinnati Enquirer. He-"Would you scream if I should kiss you?" She-"And if I were to allow you to, would you squeal?"-In-

dianapolis Journal. Mistress-"You were snoring awfully n the night, Mary." Maud-"Yis, 'm, but it was out of worrukin' hours.

Boston Transcript. When a tandem couple quarrel in Chicago they go into court and sue for separate wheels and maintenance.

New Orleans Picayune. Not coming their way: "New York people were disgusted with that earth-

to west."-Chicago Record. Visitor-"What is that dreadful noise in the yard?" Rev. Thirdly's youngest
-"That's pa practicing his vacation

ough."-New York Journal. Getting Around It.-"Your wife ought these cigars, didn't she?" "Yes;

low did you guess it?" "They're in such a pretty box."—Jugend. "Why did you manufacture this bad noney?" the magistrate said, sternly.

"Cos I couldn't turn out no better." reolied the counterfelter.—Tid-Bits. "I don't believe Jagway will ever go n another yacht cruise." "Why not?" on another yacht cruise.' "He says he has lost all desire since he took the Keeley cure."—Brooklyn Life.

'Martha-"I wonder what made me jump in my sleep?" Minnie-"Probably you were dreaming that some one proposed to you."-Yonkers Statesman. "Dawkins is better dressed than any

man in the club," "Yaas; he deserves great credit for his taste in dress." "Well, he gets it from his tailor."-Boston Traveler. Mistress—"Didn't the ladies who called leave cards?" Maid—"They wanted to, ma'am, but I told them you had plenty of your own, and better,

too."-Philadelphia Bulletin. Pip-"What's a summer girl?" Quip "Oh, one that knows more in the sum mer than in the winter, I suppose."
"More what?" "More young men, of

ourse."-New York Journal Bertle-"Are we any kin to chick-ens?" Bertle-"Of course not; we're people." Bertle-"Well, Uncle Harry says papa was a mighty bad egg when ne was young."-Brooklyn Life.

"What sweet satisfaction it is," said she, "to have a friend you can trust." 'And, oh, what a convenience it is," replied Hardup, "to have a friend who will trust you."-Ohio State Journal.

"Street life is so picturesque. Just ee those dusky Italians with the organ on wheels. Isn't that a study in rowns?" "Well, no, I should call it

cart-toon."-Cleveland Plain Dealer. Jinks-"There is a man who has a number of movements on foot for making money." Binks—"Who is he?"
Jinks—"I don't know his name, but he's a dancing teacher."-Boston Traveler.

"Two hours of sleep before midnight are better than four after that hour." 'Fiddlesticks! Two hours of sleep after one is called in the morning are better than all the others."-West nion Gazette.

"Mrs. Stuckupp appears to be very proud. Seems to consider herself above her neighbors." "She has reason to. She lives in the top story of the tallest apartment building in the city.' -Ohio State Journal.

Papa Crumley-"I judge a man, sir. by the company he keeps." Mr. Suitor 'Yes, sir. I hope you will bear in mind that I've been keeping company with your daughter for over two years."—Philadelphia North American.

Pokeleigh-"I met an old scientist toay who claims to be able to square circle." Brokeleigh-"Pshaw. I can do that myself! Just loan me a round dollar and see how quick I'll turn it into a square meal."-New York Journal.

"Herbert Watts is a clever fellow. He couldn't find an umbwellah that would roll tight enough to suit him. What do you suppose he did? "I cawn't imagine." "He had an umbwellah cover made for his cane."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"June is well called the month of roses," remarked Mr. Bellefield.
"Roses are not the most important flowers of June," replied Miss Bloom-field. "What are?" "Orange blos-soms." — Pittsburg Chronicle Tele-

graph. Miss Rosebud-"Wasn't it sad about Mr. Larrabee?" Mr. Gimp (an old bachelor)—"What was it?" "He was married on Tuesday and died the fol-lowing Friday." "Yes, it is sad; marriage doesn't always prove fatal so

soon."-Boston Traveler. Destructive Bullets.

Lee-Metford bullets were made effecve during the recent Benin expedition through the soldiers shaving off the This caused the case to drop off the rifle was discharged, and tops. enabled the leaden inner part to inliet a wound severe enough to stop the onset of attacking parties.

A woman who has married as often as three times, is bound to have trouble. She may escape it with her first and second husbands, but her third husband is bound to cause a scandal of some sort.

Best of Reasons.

The general passenger agent of one of the Chicago trunk lines received a letter from a Kansas man the other day requesting a pass for himself to Chicago and return. There was noth ing about the letter to indicate that writer had any claim whatsoeve to the courtesy he requested, but the railway men thought that perhaps the Kansan had some connection with the road in some way, possibly as a local freight agent. So he wrote back: "Please state explicitly on what ac

count you request transportation." By return mail came this reply: Tve got to go to Chicago some way and I don't want to walk."

KIDNEY TROUBLES

Oured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound,

Also Backache

I cannot speak too highly of Mrs. Pinkham's Medicine, for it has done so much for me. I have been a great suf-ferer from Kidney trouble, pains in muscles, joints, back and shoulders; feet would swell. I also had womb troubles and leucorrhœa. After using Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable pound, and Blood Purifier and Liver Pills, I felt like a new woman. My kidneys are now in perfect condition, and all my other troubles are cured.— MRS. MAGGIE POTTS, 324 Kauffman St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Backache.

My system was entirely run down, and I suffered with terrible backache in the small of my back and could stand upright. I was more tired in the morning than on retiring at night. I had no appetite. Since taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, I have gained fifteen pounds, and I look better than I ever looked before. I shall recommend it to all my friends, as it certainly is a wonderful medicine. -- MRS. E. F. MORTON, 1043 Hopkins St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Kidney Trouble

Before taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, I had suffered many years with kidney trouble. The pains in my back and shoulders were terrible. My menstruation became ir-tegular, and I was troubled with leuorrhœa. I was growing very weak. I had been to many physicians but re-ceived no benefit. I began the use of Mrs. Pinkham's medicine, and the first bottle relieved the pain in my back and regulated the menses. It is the best kind of medicine that I have ever taken, for it relieved the pain so quickly and cured the disease.—MRS. LILLIAN CRIPPEN, Box 77, St. Andrews Bay, Fla.





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WILL KEEP YOU DRY.

J. H: OSTRANDER. ...OPTICIAN....

Spaulding & Co.,

MAD RUSH OF WATER

CLOUDBURST DOES AWFUL DAM-AGE IN OHIO.

Crab Creek, Near Youngstown, Be comes a Torrent and Rushes Upon the Residents of the City-Many May Have Perialical.

Ewept by a Flood.
Thursday night a terrific cloudburst struck Youngstown, O., flooding the entire erty, both in the city and along the rail way lines. Many neonle are supposed to erty, both in the city and along the rail-way lines. Many people are supposed to be drowned. The entire country cast and west for twenty miles was flooded and the damage will be enormous, the rail-roads being the heaviest losers. The Eric Railroad west of Warren fourteen miles, and horth of Sharon for the same distance, was entirely washed out, and orders were issued to discontinue all trains

Many residences in Youngstown were flooded out and the occupants were taken away by the police and fire departments. The Mahoning Valley electric lines were flooded cut and all the bridges washed away. The Catholic church at Niles was struck by lightning at the same hour and nearly destroyed by fire, while busi-ness houses and manufacturing concerns vere flooded.

Henry Myers, a tailor, while standing at his residence on Mill street, was struck by lightning and killed instantly. Every ailroad leading into the city reports ex-

railroad leading into the city reports ex-tensive was houts and bridges swept away, and the officials say the loss will be the heaviest they have ever known.

About 10 o'clock the water came down the Crab creek valley into the city and formed into a flood, sweeping everything that was not fastened down before it. The bed of the creek was not more than twenty feet wide and the flood spread. twenty feet wide, and the flood spread out to a width of about 2,000 feet. It rose quickly, and in less than thirty min-utes the water was up to the second story of all the dwelling houses in the flooded districts and was still rising. The whole district was covered with darkness except one small place where a lonely light

Firemen, police and others were or hand quickly, but were powerless to rescue anybody, as not a boat of any kind was to be had in that portion of the city. The cries of the people in the houses were heartrending to those who stood at the water's edge and were forced to retreat slowly on account of the gradually rising

Many People Drowned. It is almost a certainty that many peo-ple were drowned. One whole family was heard crying for help from an upstairs window, when suddenly there was a grinding noise; as if the house was being moved from its foundation, and soon the cries from that place ceased. The in-tense durkness made it impossible to see what was going on, but it is supposed that the house and its occupants went down in

People at the water's edge heard a man erying for help who was apparently being carried down in the flood. The voice-grew friinter and it is supposed the unfortunate man perished. Pitiful cries for help were heard continually, but the growd on the shore could do nothing in the way of giving aid.

Police and firemen went at once to another part of the city after boats. It was midnight before boats were gotten to the flooded Crab creek district, and the work of resche could be started. The boats were manned by firemen, who went to work with a will, but could not make third progress on account of the swift. and dangerous current. Nine families were take out of second story windows within a half hour, and many people were picked up, clinging to debris,



Our advice is-stay at home and save

It's quife easy to get the gold fever, but unfortunately that doesn't lessen the hard work of getting the gold.—Binghamton

the Turks its walls were not bartered down with "collective" notes.—New York Don't start for the Klondyke gold fields

without about \$500 and a year's supplies, omitting ice cream from the menu. Fargo Argus.

Peary can very easily relimburse those scribe for his polar expedition b towing a few icebergs home.-Chicago

It costs money to go to the Klondyke, but you can get all the advice you want about staying at home for nothing.—Phil-adelphia Ledger. Turkey has anticipated the powers with

an ultimatum. It now remains to be seen which ultimatum will be ultimate.—Baltimore American Unless a man has the capital to invest

in an oatht and a large commissary he is taking more chances on death than fortune.—St. Louis Post-Disputch.

If Russia had known that portions of Alaska were principally composed of gold she wouldn't have sold it to William H. Seward for \$7,000,000.-Minneapolis

The powers are treating the sultan with great mildness. They evidently believe that moral suasion is much more effica-cious than brick-bats.—Cleveland Plain.

Uncle Sam has never made a mistake in

annexations, and he is not likely to go wrong in the next one after having thought it over for sixty years.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat,

In view of the enormous amount of metal some of the pans in that Klondyke district are said to wash, it's very probable that lots of these stories won't wash, -Philadelphia Times.

And now the Hawaiian volcano of Ki-lauea is in a state of active eruption. Maybe the poor thing is trying to voice the native opinion of the annexation scheme.

-St. Louis Republic. With his abundant opportunities for associating with colossally intellectual war correspondents the Turk is so shockingly ignoring that he does not know the war is really over.—Kansas City Times.

No American's slumbers should be trou-bled because the London Globe says the Japanese will ravage the coast of California, or because the Saturday Review

declares the Japanese are stronger than we are in the Pacific -- Boston Transcript Ex-President Cleveland will not go into ocuous desnetude if letter writing can p. him before the public.—Baltimore

American.

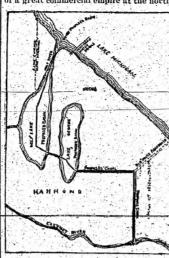
Many of the young men who are going anny of the young men who are going to Alaska to get a few bags of gold dust and a barrel or so of nuggets will be sending home for the price of a return ticket before they have sojourned very long in the Klondyke country.—Minneapolis

GREAT INLAND HARBOR

Chicago and New York Men to Im-prove the Calumet Region,

Chicago and New York capitalists have organized to construct a great inland has bor in the heart of the Calumet region The expenditure of private capital will be \$0,000,000. Hammond and East Chicago Uncle Sam is expected to lend a hand the project. The harbor will be adapted to the deepest draught navigation.

The enterprise will give employment to 2,000 nich. Under the present plans work will be formally begun in October. Com pletion is expected within two or three years. It is believed that the sequel of this undertaking will be the development of a great commercial empire at the north-



PHOPOSED INLAND HARBOR.

vestern gateway of the Hoosier State The industrial and agricultural resource of Indiana will be linked with the ship ping trade of the lakes. Incidentally some people believe that it will eventu ally divert considerable traffic from Chi-

It is intended to deepen Wolf river Wolf like, Lake George and the Calumet river, and connect them by a system of canals. The route agreed upon is from Lake Michigan south and west via the Wolf river one mile to Wolf lake, which is two miles in length, thence south and east one mile to Lake George, the length of which is one and one-half miles, thence in an eastern direction two miles to a point east of East Chiengo. A canal from this point south to the Calumet completes the proposed route. The total length would be seven and one-half miles. The right of way has been secured, survey made and plats recorded. Swinging bridges will be built, except at the mouth of Wolf lake. The width of the canal at the entrance to Lake Michigan will be the entran

This route gives the advantage of two natural land-locked basins. Wolf lake is 1,000 feet wide at the center line. Its present depth is from three to seven feet. The projectors of the work say that a shippers paradise will be completed with in two years, with a total dockage of six-teen miles and superior transportation facilities.

CURRENCY COMMISSION PLAN

Text of the Message Sent to Congress by the President. Following is the currency message sent to Congress by President McKinley im-mediately after the passage of the tariff

To the Congress of the United States:
In my message convening the Congress in any message convening the Congress in cattacotdinary session I called attention to a single subject—that—of providing revenue adequate to meet the reasonable and proper expensos of the Government. I believe that to be the most pressing subject for settlement, then, A bill to provide the necessary revenues for the Government has already passed the House of Representatives and the Senate and awalts, Executive action. Another question of very great importance is that of the establishment of our currency and banking system on a better basis, which is considered upon in my inaugural address in "Our financial system needs some revision: our money is all good, but its value must not further be threatened. It should all be put upon an enduring basis, not subject to easy nitrack, nor its stability to doubt or dispite. In my judgment, a constant embarrassident, the tereasury."

Nothing was settled more clearly at the

in my judgment, it constant embarrassment to the Government and imperil a safe balance in the treasury.

Nothing was settled more clearly at the late national election than the determination upon the part of the people to keep their currency stable in value and equal to that of the most advanced nations of the world. The soundness of our currency is nowhere questioned. No loss can occur to its holders. It is the system which should be simplified and strengthened, keeping our money just as good as it is now, with less expense to the Government and to the people. The sentiment of the country is strongly in favor of early action by Congress in this direction, to revise our curreacy laws and remove them from partiasa contention. A notable assembly of business men, with delegates from twenty-line States and Territories, was held at Indianapolis in January of this year. The financial situation commanded their earnest attention, and after a two days' session the convention recom-

mended to Congress the appointment of a immetary coungission.

I commend this Febort to the consideration of Congress: The authors of the report recommend a commission "to make a thorrough investigation of the manetary affairs and needs of this country in all relations and aspects and to make proper suggestions as to any evils found to exist and the remedies therefor." This subject should receive the artention of Congress at the special session. It ought not to be postponed until the regular session.

tention of Congress at the special session. It is returned to be postponed until the regular session.

I therefore urgently recommend that a special commission be created, non-partisan in its character, to be composed of well-informed citizens of different parties who will resumand the conditionate of Congress and the commission of Congress and the commission of Whatever in the special fitness for the work beautiful and currency laws recommendations of Whatever in the second that the same may be transmitted to order that the same may be transmitted for order that the same may be transmitted for the conditions of the consideration of the condition of the conditi

Editorial Etchings.

Arbitration in inbor disputes seems to be that intengible something which both sides desire, yet never get.—Syracuse Cou-

The strike of the coal miners and coa heavers is liable to furnish an excuse to the coal dealers for inaugurating a strike apon the coal consumers. - Omaha Bee.

Gen. Weyler's latest invitation to the insurgents to come in and be forgiven has not yet made it necessary to appoint a reception committee. New York Journal. By chasing himself around the block and yelling "demagogue" Yon. David B.

the midsummer excitement.—Washington Post. The shrick of the Spanish press for war with the United States indicates a desire to have the Spanish tragedy enhanced with spectacular effects.—St. Louis Re-

public. The sudden activity of a volcano in Alaska does away with the necessity of andue haste respecting the annexation of the extensive lava plants in Hawaii.-

Kansas City Star. Capital and lubor should go hand-in hand. When one prospers the other should prosper. When capital is timid and is hoarded, the working millions always suffer.-Chicago Inter Ocean.

FIND LOADS OF GOLD.

MINERS RETURN FROM ALASKA WITH FORTUNES.

Wealth Awaits the Efforts of Daring and Hardy Diggors-Stories Are Not Overdrawn-Corroborative Account of the Richness of Clondyke Claims,

Tales of Richness Told. More stories of the golden wonders of the arctic mining camp in Alaska are be-ing told by the returning miners. The stories of the great gold find are surrounded with the frozen breath of winter for the new gold field is almost within reach of the arctic circle, and the miners are snow and ice bound for six months in the year. Fortunes await the daring and the bardy who have money enough to buy a senson's provisions and strength enough to withstand the extreme cold. Those who were in the gold region of Alaska have been able to withstand everything and are now returning to warmer and more civilized climes with plenty of money. In the summer the miners find the climate delightful. Those who do not care to fight the rigors of the journey over the divide north of Juneau reach the gold fields by the steamer route along the Yukon river. But the fight for gold is one in which all the natural forces of winter are combined against those who seek some of the conveniences of cities The miners who have returned to San Francisco and Seattle have not exhaust-ed their tales of the wonderful richness of the arctic mining camp in the Clon-dyke district. They are raising their poices, however, in solemn warning to mose who would go to the gold region without sufficient means and plenty of

Later and more authentic news places the amount of treasure brought down from the Clondyke by the steamer Port-land at \$1,500,000, and there is good renson to believe that the sum was nearer \$2,000,000.

\$2,000,000. Every man was ordered to place his gold dust in the ship's safe, but this was not done. Many of the miners, perhaps half of them, secreted their dust in blankets and satchels, which were taken either to staterooms, or, as in some instances, when they were they never the safe. vere thrown carelessly about the ship others deposited small bags of gold in the ship's treasure box and carried far larger amounts in their valises tacked away in stateroom bunks. Clarence J. Berry, one of the Clondyke kings, brought down at least \$84,000; not a cent of which the Portland had on record. This state-ment is made on the authority of Capt. William Kidston.

Story of a Fortunate Miner.

One of the most interesting of the many londyke stories is told by William Stanley. He is 50 years old and has a family of seven children. When he left Scattle for the Yukon a year ago lust March he was poor. One of the sons cared for the family, while another and the father sought fortune in the Alaskan placers. Mr. Stanley made the statement that he would not take \$1,000,000 for his posses sion on the Clondyke. In less than three months he and his partner took out \$120,000 from claims Nos. 25 and 26, El Dorndo creek. This great sum of money, inredible as it may seem, simply represents the yield of prospect holes—shafts sink here and there in order to find befrock to ascertain the actual value of the claim. They have actually in sight on these two properties over \$1,000,000. They are 500-foot claims, and every prospect hole gives up dirt running over \$1,000 to the lineal foot. Stanley and his partners, the Worden brothers, also own claims Nos, 3 and 54. El Dorado, known to contain equally high-paying dirt. They also pur-chased for \$45,000 spot cash a half-inter-est in claim No. 32, El Dorado, and they also own valuable claims on Bear gulch, Last Chance gulch and Indian creek, The pans on the claims run from \$300 to \$550. Five pans taken at random yielded \$750.

Advice to Gold-Seekers.

Miners who have returned advise irge those who contemplate going to the Yukon not to think of taking in less than one ton of food and plenty of clothing. While it is a poor man's country, yet the hardships and privations to be encounterd by thexperienced persons unused to frontier life are certain to result in much requirer life are certain to result in much suffering. They should go prepared with at least a year's supplies. There are at present about 3,500 people in the country, and that ammber is about all that can be accommodated this winter. Provisions are high, as it costs 10 to 15 cents a pound to land goods at Dawson City, and it is to land goods at Dawson City, and it is impossible to get more provisions in this year than will supply the present population. If miners rush up there this summer, unless they take with them their own supplies, they will suffer great hardships. The fare to Dawson City from San \$500 to framsport supplies for one man.
The first discovery of gold on the Clondyke was in the middle of August, 1896, by George Cormack, on a creek emptying nto the Clondyke on the south called by the Indians Bonanza. He found \$160 to the pan on a high rim, and, after making the find known as Forty Miles, went back with two Indians and took out \$1,400 in three weeks with three sluice boxes. The creek was soon staked from one end to the other, and all the small guiches were also staked and recorded. This is proba-bly the richest placer ever known in the bly the richest placer ever known in the world. The miners take out gold so fast, and there is so much of it, that they do not have time to weigh it with gold scales; They use steelyards.

News of Minor Note. Bellamy Storer, the new United States minister to Belglum, arrived at his post Thursday.

There being no prospect of work in Chili several thousand Chilian laborers may emigrate to Brazil.

The Bradley-Martins are said to have purchased Barney Barnato's unfinished palace in London, Robert Ainsworth of 527 North Francisco street, Chicago, was killed by thieves

in New Orleans. The German exports to the United States during the last few months show

with few exceptions, a large increase over those of last year.

A great strike of the engineering trades s on in England. Both masters and men

have been preparing for the conflict and the properties of the conflict and the promises to be lengthened. Two Cherokee freedmen and one wom-an were shot and killed by Paul Elliott, a white man, near Hayden, I. T. Jealonsy over the woman was the cause.

Gen, Pooth-Tucker of the Salvation army has interested Secretary of Agricul ture Wilson in his plans for self-support ing colonies of the unemployed. Owing to the drought in New South

Wales and South Australia it will be necessary to import into that country thousands of tons of California wheat. It is believed that Emperor William

of Germany intends to promote an under-standing with the exar which will isolate Great Britain.in her oriental policy. The majority of the parliamentary committee investigating the South African raid has presented a report exonerating Chamberlain and the home government and placing the blame upon Rhodes. Une Gentleness

Use Gentleness.

Be gentle in stimulating the kidneys, otherwise you will excite and weaken them. The happlest results follow the use of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters to overcome renal inactivity. Avoid the unmedicated, flery stimulants of commerce. The kidneys have a delicate membrane easily irritated, and upon this the action of such excitants is perfectly. Majariai complaints, indigestion, rhemmatism, neuraigia and billousness succumb to the corrective laftuence of the Bitters.

Fly Paper.

Fly paper can be made thus: Take pyrethrum roseum, cover with water in suitable vessel, closed, and gradually bring to a boil, keeping it there long enough to extract the poisonous principle. About half hour will do Let cool and the strain. Soak thick paper with it and let it dry. A London druggist has just received a patent or this. It is not poisonous to human be ings or domesticated animals. .

Try Grain-O! Try Grain-O!

Ask your grocer to-day to show you and ackage of GRAIN-O, the new food drink that takes the place of coffee. The chil-dren may drink without injury as well as the adult. All who try it like its GRAIN-O has that rich seal brown of Mocha and Java, but it is made from pure grains, and the most delicate stom-ach receives it without distress. One-fourth of the price of coffee. 15c and 25c per package, sold by all grocers.

How They Robbed the Mint. Some years ago the mint authorities of a certain city noticed that a small amount of gold was missing every day after the collage operations over.

description, but no thief was detected and after the loss had continued with regularity for some months they set it down to an extra amount of unavoidable waste and thought no more of It.

Two or three years afterward two brothers who were working there left and set up a public house together on money which they said had, been left them by an uncle. As they had both good characters, it was not until one of them told a mint foreman, on the understanding that no action should be taken, that anything was known of the

following trick: Both the brothers used to grease their hands before working at the machines and whenever they noticed some gold dust sticking to the grease it was off in their hair. Care was used that enough was not taken to show, though, when they washed their hair at hom each night the few grains meant sever al extra shillings, which ultimately enabled them to retire and live com

Dog Which Stops Runaway Horses A gentleman who makes his home in the Hotel Berkeley is the possessor of gold medal. The dog has developed a strong penchant for stopping runaway horses, and the last time the stop was accomplished just in time to save a party of ladies from serious injury, and perhaps worse. His master was driving down Portland avenue last Satur day when he was startled by a cry of "Look out!" He turned, and was just in time to wheel his horse out of the way of a runaway, which was tearing down the avenue. Just ahead there was a party of ladies who could not possibly escape what seemed certain death to some of them, when the dog, seemed by instinct to comprehend the impending tragedy, gave a leap and caught the reins of the runaway be tween his teeth, his great weight bring ing the frightened animal to his haunches just as he was about to strike rified to move .- Minneapolis Times.

Man's Two Best Friends.

Man's two best friends are said to be a gun and a dog. It is easy to get a good dog, but hard to get a good gun. The guns made by the Winchester Repeating Arms Co., New Haven, Ct., are not only always good but they are acknowledged the best made in the world. For years the Winchester has been the standard of the world, and to say one who has studied or examined its many points of superiority its popularity is not hard to understand. The repeating rifles and shot guns made by the Winchesters are in demand all over the world. Although they cost comparatively little, they are better than the highest priced hand made guns in every way. Winehester ammunichester guns and can always be relied upon. Send for a large illustrated catalogue free. Man's Two Best Friends.

There is no reliable case on record ter the complete freezing of the body in man. This has been frequently accomplished in the cold-blooded animals, such as fish and reptiles, if thawing be gradually brought about.

Shake Into Your Shoes

Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It cures painful, swollen, smart-ing feet, and instantly takes the sting ing feet, and instantly takes the sting out of corns and bunions. It's the affeatest Comfort discovery of the age. Allen's Foot Ease makes tight-fitting or new shoes feel easy. It is a certain cure for sweating, callous and hot, tired, aching feet. Try it to-day. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores. By mail for 25 cents, in stamps. Trial package FREE. Address, Allen S. Omsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

There are many Japanese who are estimable and high-minded in other matters, but are not to be trusted in business transactions. In Japan the man who fails to take advantage of his neighbor in a bargain is looked upon as a fool.

The best way to avoid scalp diseases, hair falling out and premature baldness is to use the best preventive known for that purpose—Hall's Hair Renewer.

The first law of Congress on the sub ject of coinage provided that the coins should be dated according to the year in which they were issued, and accordingly the coins issued under the law of 1786 were dated in the following year

From six eggs three people may make a very good breakfast, and at forty cents per dozen they are gulte as economical as meat.

A complete feminine tollet service always include A compared territories is identify Sulptur's Soap.

Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, black or brown, 50c. It is courtship before marriage, bat tleship after.

I never used so quick a cure as Piso's

Gure for Consumption.-J. B. Palmer, Box 1171, Seattle, Wash., Nov. 25, 1895. FITS Formanenly Cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Br. Kline's Great Norva Ro-Kore: Sendfor FREE 82.00 trial bottle and treatise, Br. R. H. KLENT, Ltd., 531 Arch St., Philadelphila, Pa.

No Royal Road. Buclid, the famous Greek mathema

shorter and easier way to the know

for the things of this nature ar

equally difficult to prince and people.

To Colorado Springs and Pueblo

A through sleeping car to Colorado Springs and Pueblo, via Denver, is attach-

ed to Burlington Route daily train leav-ing Chicago 10:30 p. m. Office, 211 Clark

A-small steamer now plies upon th

Jordan and makes the journey from

Jericho to Tiberias—that is, from the Dead Sea, along the Jordan, to the Sea

Women are like some kinds of vict-

uals—the more we love them the less they agree with us.

of Galilee-in five hours.

Scrofula tician, was asked one day by King Ptolemy, whether there was not a In its thousands of forms is the most terrible affliction of the human race. Said rheum, sores, eruptions, boils, all humore swellings, etc., originate in its foul taint had laid down in his Elements. "No and are cured by the great and only True Blood Purifier, Hood's Sarsaparilla. The indeed," said he, "there is no royal road to geometry." In the same spirit advanced theory of today that tuber-culosis, or consumption, is curable by proper nutrition, care and purifying the blood, finds confirmation in the experi-ence of many who have been cured by when Alexander the Great wanted to earn geometry by some easter and shorter method, he was told by his teacher that "he must here be content to travel the same road with others

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Hood's Pills cure sick headache. 250.

Harvest Excursions!

AUG. 3 AND 17, To the Farm regions of the West, Northese SEPT. 7 AND 21, Round trip tickets will oct. 5 AND 19, at all C. B. & 0. statement of the second of

Will pay for a S-LINE advertisement four weaks in 100 high grade filling hewspapers—100,000 circulation per week guaranteed. Send for catalogue. Standard-Dulon, 188 Jefferson Bt., Ohleago,

AN OPEN LETTER To MOTHERS.

I, DR. SAMUEL PITCHER, of Hyannis, Massachusetts, was the originator of "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," the same that has borne and does now fattilithers wrapper.

This is the original "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," which has been used in the homes of the mothers of America for over thirty years. LOOK CAREFULLY at the wrapper and see that it is the kind you have always bought hat Hillihors wrap-

per. No one has authority from me to use my name except The Centaur Company of which Chas. H. Fletcher is President.

Do Not Be Deceived. Do not endanger the life of your child by accepting a cheap substitute which some druggist may offer you (because he makes a few more pennies on it), the ingredients of which even he does not know.

"The Kind You Have Always Bought"

Insist on Having The Kind That Never Failed You.

PIMPLES, ERUPTIONS, BLOTCHES, SCALES, ULCERS, SORES, ECZEMA and CHRONIC SWELLINGS.

ARE WONDER WORKERS in

ARE WONDER WORKERS in the cure of any disease caused by bad or impure blood. They eliminate all poisons, build up and enrich the blood, enabling it to make new, healthy tissue.

PURE BLOOD MEANS PERFECT HEALTH, and if you will use CASCARETS they will give you GOOD HEALTH and a PURE, CLEAN SKIN, free from pimples and blotches.

o TRY CASCARETS is to like them. For never before has there been produced in the history of the world so perfect and so harmless a BLOOD PURIFIER, LIVER and STOMACH REGULATOR. To use

Pure Blood and Perfect Health. ALL DRUGGISTS. "If a woman reads Pearline 'ads,' and acts upon them, she'll

is what a woman writes to us, and she's a woman who ought to know. How large a

saves. · To hurry up housework and make every kind of washing and cleaning quick and easy, use Pearline.

Millions Policy Pearline

1897 COLUMBIAS \$75 TO TALIFIE

Standard of the World.

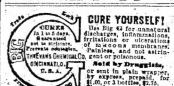
Have made themselves the leading bicycles on ac-

1897 HARTFORDS. . . HARTFORDS Pattern 2, . . HARTFORDS Pattern I. 40

Catalogue free from any Columbia dealer, or by mail from us for a 2-cent stame. if Columbias are not properly represented in your vicinity, let us know,

'He that Works Easily Works Successfully." 'Tis Very Easy to Clean House With

SAPOL



WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS

30

Obenul Pitcher on . D. March 8, 1897;

BEARS THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE OF Chat H. Flitcher.

have plenty of time to read everything else in the paper." That

part of your time is spent in getting things clean? Haven't you something better that you'd like to do if you had the time for it? Time is one of the things that Pearline

count of their quality-not on account of their price.

HARTFORDS Patterns 5 and 6, .

POPE MFG. CO., Hartford, Conn.

LIFE'S MYSTERY.

We live, and love, and die; and if we question why The weal, the woe, And to what end, a sigl Bears Nature's sole reply We live, and love, and die Ere we may know. Mary E. Stickney in Lippincott,

JACKIE'S BURGLAR.

The garret was squalid to a degre It was dark, dirty and wretched, and the thin streaks of light which filtered in through the tiny, dust-choked sky-light only seemed to heighten the tion. Yet on the more were three coarse straw mattresses, and on one of them, with his weary face turned the sound of the ex-convict's voice up to the dismal skylight above, lay seemed to rouse all his hatred and the coarse when the longest reason with re-Yet on the floor were three 'un?" a boy. He was only a small boy, but his face was like an old man's, and his limbs were shrunken and dwarfed and thin. He lay looking up into the face of a man who bent over him. pendent and

ace of a man who bent over and by, shall be all right by and by, dad." he said, in a weak voice. care only I thought, he add creeps up a bit and I can get out.

Don't worry, dad. Pr'aps I shall be might want somethin' for 'im. to do something soon. P'r'aps I if I could sit up a bit.

began walking to and fro across the

'I must get the doctor to you some by force he must come. It's no good

The man plunged his hand into his pocket and sighed.
With twopence between them
and starvation, what was the use of fetching a doctor who would order eggs and milk for this boy? What

was the use of anything except to sit and stare at the skylight and starve? John Endleton was a man who had once been in a good position. Only a year ago he had believed himself to be out of the reach of want; but mis-fortune had overtaken him, his bank had lost money in a hundred differand he had fallen from bad to worse, until he at last found himself, with his 10-year-old son, in an East End slum, penniless, heart sick, hopeless, with: with sickness overtaking them, no prospect of anything better than a hand-to-mouth existence, and with a criminal-a juil bird-a common com-

vict for a companion.

John Endleton was a proud man, It was his pride, perhaps, that had led him to refuse good berths that he would have been thankful for now, and he hated the man who shared their garret. If he could have afforded it-if he could only have made sure of the necessary pence-he would have rented the entire room in order to keep his boy from contact with the man; but he had reached such a hope-less state of his existence that he was thankful if he found himself able to provide for one decent meal a day, and he was obliged to tolerate him. although his very presence seemed poison. He hated his coarse ways, poison. He hated his coarse ways, his bad face, his evil breath, and the thought that he was within almost a

Jem Brooker was the leader of a There was no better known gang. criminal in the whole of London than he, and he was proud of his reputa-tion, proud of his wickedness, and ond even of the time he had 'do Portland Prison. He was i He was foul mouthed, bad tempered and had been convicted of numberless crimes; but

yard of his son made him shudder.

Endleton interested him. In the early morning, when he stag. in something like dismay, gered up to the garret half drunk, the sight of the thin, white face on the lated. dirty mattress sobered him. The dirty mattress sobered him. The true, and you'll remember, if any surmounted by boards of graded touch of the boy's hand dragged back tive; "and you'll remember, if any surmounted by boards of graded to the boy's hand dragged back tive; thing is found on you, there are three sizes also, all being attached to byways to the fresh country, where, years off that last job that you've got when he was a small lad, he had play to finish." byways to the fresh country, where, years on that last job that you've got when he was a small lad, he had play to finish."

Jem's face grew dark. His hands and emits its appointed sound when blue skies. Something in the boy's iddeed strangely under his hands eyes recalled his mother, something, a hardened, hopeless criminal, one minded him of hers as he had seen might almost have fancied that his the end of the two rubber balls at the end of the two rubber balls are eleverly handled by the musician. While almost every native can beat them last, when she had been dying under lip trembled.

"Well, I'm blowed if I ever tries term minded him or play some of the ninor musical instruments, the playing of the music fall instruments, the playing of the music in the drawn or play some of the ninor musical instruments, the playing of the music in the drawn or play some of the ninor musical instruments, the playing of the musical instruments. with shame for her son. And the big, gaunt man, whose heart was black with crime, who had resisted the overtures of missionaries and sneered they marched on to the police station.

at prison chaplains, found himself. There, inside the bare room, with prison chaplains, found himself suddenly overcome by a 10-year-old boy who was dying of starvation in a with the dingy green ledgers and miserable garret. He scoffed and musty papers, Detective Hartly preswore at himself as he did it, but if ceeded to turn out the unhappy Jem's became a regular thing for him to pockets. As he did so his eyes first bring oranges and sometimes grapes opened in astonishment, then screwed

when Jem Brooker approached the Sphinx. bed and looked down at Jackie's face. Out of set off in desperation for a doctor. If anything happened to the boy he would have nothing to live for, and the detective, sharply, feeling vaguely said that eighty pounds of fish were the thought seemed to choke him. But, that some trick was being played upon he knocked at the doctor's door with, him. "What is it? A picuic, a card mental trial of a few hours. out success. The doctor was busy—too party, or what? Apparently you're busy to attend to him until night, and in a new line."

when night came he had forgotten all "Oh, yes," said Jem sullenly, "I've about it, and Jackie lay in a half fever, stole em all."

ed the creaking stairs in his usual half-drunken fashion and staggered it I'll tell yer wot," he said, raising manipulates it every possible advantate the garret, he found Endleton his head suddenly, "if yer'll cum wi' over the fish has nothing to recomend satting by the side of the mattress me I'll show yer the bloke that put me it except its capicity for killing fish. with his face in his hands. A pale up ter this job. It's str'ight—no kidmoon sent a shaft of light on the
din', an I swear as if yer does I'll cum
sleeping boy's face, and it looked back quiet—I swear I will. Yer can
barbarous in that it only kills one fish the shadow of death lay upon it.

stored and waved his hand wildly in about the case struck him as peculiar. Commissioner. Mr. Sweeney has been voice was hourse with brandy, and estables the figures of the boy and his father got with the same risk, and he felt a killing of fish, and if the law be made danced before his eyes by the dozen. desire to know what it meant. He muttered some words -indis-

togother in a drunken sleep. When he awoke a gray dawn wa peeping slowly in through the square of glass in the roof, and every thing in the dingy garret appeared un-real and lifeless. The boy on the bed

seemed scarcely to breathe. Jem raised himself on his elbow and looked round, and some remembrance of the last night's scene began to pass through his mind. He looked, and it seemed to him John Endleton had never moved. The moonlight had gone from the boy's face, and the dawn had come instead; but John Endleton was still sitting there, huddled up on the floor with his face buried in his hands.

Jem lifted himself: slowly from his darkness and increase the misery of the place. It was a small, square room, with no furniture, except a the two in the corner, and after a couple of broken chairs, agrimy table, and a broken packing case, and it seemed a place scarcely fit for habita-asked, clumsily. "Wot's up with

disgust. He looked round with repulsion upon his face, and Jem, seeing it, shrugged his shoulders and sneered

"Oh, well, if ye're so mighty independent and 'aughty, why don't yes course if yer don't want no 'elp I don't' care. Only I thought, he added brut-ally, "as th' chap's a-dyin' like, as yer John Endleton started and looked

down at the boy, with his wan face his thin hands and faltering breath Two big tears coursed down the man's cheek and fell on the boy's hand. He turned away hurriedly and bream walking to analy feel to have a many fee riedly and with trembling fingers pul-led back the sheet.

"He's all right. He's not dying. how," he said, more to himself than he exclaimed, eagerly. But, at the a strange silence in the room, the boy on the bed; "If I fetch him same time, it was borne in upon him when he looked again he saw that unless he had nourishing things to eat, and those quickly, there would by force he must come.

"No, no," said the boy, with the benchperfulness of an old man; "wait again, and the thought stabbed his with andden bitterness.

He turned to the burglar. It was ment at Brooker's behavior: passet possible that Jem could help him. Jem might know where to get help or pected to find a heart under the man's work, or even charity; but Endleton's pride still stood up in arms, and with suddenly across the room to the top of a determination to have nothing to do the stairs.

with him, he turned away. Jem, with a fierce sneer on his lips and a burning hatred in his heart against Endleton, turned away, too.
Not a fluger would he lift—not an
inch would he stir—not if the boy was

dying fifty times over!

As he turned, he caught sight of Jackie's pallid face lying on the dirty

pillow.
"Oh, lor! wot a little bloke it is, he thought; and then he went out, mumbling down the stairs, swearing to himself—a man apparently without the faintest hope of a better life, without knowledge of anything except things evil, and yet with one clea spot in his black heart.

Detective Hartly, prowling through the East End in search of such thieves and transgressors as he might with dignity escort to the lock-up, was turning a corner, when he suddenly became aware that on the opposite side of the street a familiar and not exactly pleasing figure was ambling and short drum, says the Journal of along at a rapid rate with something American Folk Lore. Some drums peculiar in the bulgy appearance of are used to beat the time of the dance.

pulled at his evebrow-which was a

policeman to follow him.

When he was within an inch or two
of the said pockets he suddenly clapped the ususpecting Jem on the shoulder—so suddenly that Jem's jaw fell, and he made an abrupt, half undecided movement as if to flee from the wrath of the law

"Now, then," said Hartly, severely, "none of that." On with the handcuffs. And Snaith, you come here

convicted of numberless crimes; but
fer some strange reason little Jackie and take his arm."

the chief-elect of the tribe dances very
Endleton interested him.

Jem looked from one to the other gravely before the assembled elder.

"Well, we'll see," said the detec-

cheat th' gallows agen," was his vague the madimba is an art which only a and ungrammatical remark, and then few specialsits learn. They must be its wooden benches and square desks, either partly or entirely.

about it, and Jackie my in a han from And after that he made no remains and tossing restlessly from He sat staring at the stone floor, with his coarse hands clasped together by When, toward morning, Jem mount- the handcuffs, and with a strange, al-

most baffled, expression on his face.
"I'll tell yer wot," he said, raising

He tried to speak, but his It was not like Jem Brooker to steal doing good work in the way of putting

tinguishable and meaningless; and, and regulations of her Majesty's Journal.

collapsing suddenly, he tumbled down prison he bundled Jem and Snaith on his mattress and huddled himself into a cab, and with another policeinto a cab, and with another police man on the box, they were driven to small and filthy court a short distance

There they all three mounted the dreary stairs to the dingy garret where John Endleton sat with shaking

shoulders watching his dying son. At the sound of footsteps he raised his head and looked round. sudden astonishment he saw that Jem was handcuffed. He saw the police man and the detective, and the Hartly stepped into the middle of the

room,
He looked round expectantly.
"Well," he said, "what now?" He
had expected to find perhaps half a
dozen roughs. He had hoped that Jem might have given him some valu able information—some clew that he had been unable to pick up himself; and now all that was to be seen was a man and a sick boy.
"What do you mean by this?" he

demanded, turning to Jem, and the thief pointed with his manacled hand to the bed. "There's the little cove as started

me on this," he said; and Hartly snorted impatiently. "Look here, Jem Brooker," he said, "you won't make things any better for yourself with trickery. Now, what's the reason for this fool's errand?"

Jem stood up.
"That's th' meanin' of it," he peated, still pointing to the bed. "It's the little bloke there as set me on it—'im as is dying for things to eat

S'elp me, that's wot

Hartly turned round sharply and looked at the boy. Then he stepped across the room and peered down at the wan face that was blue with cold and pitiful with hunger, and all at once he became aware that there was a strange silence in the room, and father staring breathlessly into the

boy's face.

He saw it only dimly before him and then it faded away to a picture of his own son. Some vague astouish rough exterior-and then he

the stairs.
"I say, Harris—Harris," he shout
ed. "Go back to the station at once
and get those things that are on the table there. Hurry up, now. Bring the port and the soup, and you'll find a cup and saucer in the cupboard. Be You'd better take the cab and, oh, I say, bring a corkscrew

Then he went back and calmly un locked the handcuffs on Jem's wrists

To-day Detective Hartly is not quit such a hard man as he was. He has a great belief in the human nature, and even the tender-heartedness, of th greatest of criminals, and sometime will cite the instance of a may whose heart, cankered with evil hedged in by vice, was reached only by the small fingers of a child.—Tit

The African Piano.

Among the musical instrument used on the Congo we notice the long coat: Some other drums are used as telep.
"There's that Crooked Jem again." hones for the transmission of messages said the detective to himself. He cast to neighboring villages. The stringer a suspicious eye at Jem's pockets, instruments represent the African pulled at his eyebrow—which was a harp. The ivory horns are used for way he had—and then beckoned to a the convocation of popular assemblies. The double bell is used to call the attention of the people to some pro-clamation of the chief. The Africans everywhere are very musical, but their music does not always suit Eu-

ropean faste.
The African dance is not always indulged in for amusement alone Dancing enters into some of the most solemn ceremonies—as, for instance the inauguration of a new king. Then the chief-elect of the tribe dances very

and the people.

The madimba has been called the African piano. It is made of cala-bashes of graded sizes, which are under lip trembled.

"Well, I'm blowed if I ever tries ter musical instruments, the playing of paid for playing at festivities or cere-monies and their art supports them

An Electric Fishing Reel,

A local genius at Columbus Ind. on his return to the garret at night. Up in bewilderment, and finally, he ing reel which is highly successful and John Endleton hatel it. He looked as if he had suddenly been from one point or view and very described in the land suddenly been from one point or view and very described with the riddle of the suddenly been from one point or view and very described with the riddle of the suddenly been from one point or view and very described with the riddle of the suddenly been from one point or view and very described with the riddle of the suddenly been from one point or view and very described with the riddle of the suddenly been from one point or view and very described with the riddle of the suddenly been from one point or view and very described with the riddle of the suddenly been from one point or view and very described with the riddle of the suddenly been from one point or view and very described with the riddle of the suddenly been from one point or view and very described with the riddle of the suddenly been from one point or view and very described with the riddle of the suddenly been from one point or view and very described with the riddle of the suddenly been from one point or view and very described with the riddle of the suddenly been from one point or view and very described with the riddle of the suddenly been from one point or view and very described with the riddle of the suddenly been from one point or view and very described with the riddle of the suddenly been from one point or view and very described with the riddle of the suddenly been from one point or view and very described with the riddle of the suddenly been from one point or view and very described with the riddle of the suddenly been from one point or view and very described with the riddle of the suddenly been from one point or view and very described with the riddle of the suddenly been from one point or view and very described with the riddle of the suddenly been from one point or view and very described with the riddle of the said to have invented an electric fish when Jem Brooker approached the Sphinx.

Let and looked down at Jackie's face.

Ont of the depths of Jem's capacious in a dispatch to The Journal, there is in a dispatch to The Journal, the in a dispatch to The Journal, there is in a dispatch to The Jo the moment the fish toutches the hoo What's the meaning of this?" said it receives a shock that kills it. It is

make old Izaak Walton turn in his grave, if there is enough of him left to turn, or rise to indignantly protest, A machine that destroys every element of sport and gives the person who manipulates it every possible advan-over the fish has nothing to recomend uite and drawn and cold, as if already bring Snaith with yer an' some more at a time instead of scores. It is some shadow of death lay upon it. coppers if yer like—I don't care." what remarkable that this infernal Jem stopped in drunken surprise. The detective looked at Jem in machine should have made its appear. A stupid grin crossed his face. He silence for a moment. Something when better things were to be a stop to the unlawful catching and desire to know what it meant. to cover this new machine he will so with a fine disregard of the rules thoubtless apply it.—Indianapolis to cover this new- machine he will

CUSTER'S LAST FIGHT.

THE HISTORIC BATTLE OF LITTLE BIG HORN.

Chief Gall's Account of How the Brave Fellows of the Seventh Cavalry Were Overcome by an Indian Horde-Gallant

Twenty-one years ago occurred the

famous battle of the Little Big Horn, in which General George A. Custer

and his brave men of the 7th Cavalry vere massacred by the Cheyennes and

Sioux. The campaign against the hostile Sioux, under Sitting Bull, Crazy Horse, Gall and others, was directed by General Terry, General Crook, with 1,000 men, starting from Fort Fetterman, Dakota; General Gibbon, with 450 men from Fort Ellis, Montana, and General Terry, with 600 cavalry and 400 infantry from Fort Abraham Lincoln, Dakots General Terry established a supply camp at the mouth of Powder river June 9, and there came in communication with Gibbon, whose command was at the mouth of the Big Horn. General Crook encountered a large orce of Sioux June 17 on the Rose Terry decided to join Gibbon's bud. force, but sent his cavalry by a circuit the Upper Rosebud, where the whole command was to meet. General Custer started June 22, and soon found signs of a large body of In-dians. On the Little Big Horn he came up to their village. Major Reno, with three companies, was sent to the valley of the stream, where the trail crossed it. Reno crossed, but was driven back, where Captains Benteen and McDonald, with four companies, joined him. From 2:30 o'clock, the 25th, till 5 o'clock the following day Reno's force was surrounded by up ward of 3,000 Indians. With their cups they dug breastworks that probably saved their lives. At night on the 25th some of the men crawled to the river and got water. The next day they fought in the blazing sun all day without water. The Indians sometimes rode up within 200 yards. Finally a soldier ran out and scalped an Indian in full sight of his band. after that the charging ceased. The next morning General Terry and his command came up. Terry and his officers were all crying. They had found the bodies of Custer and his men two miles away. Not a soul of the hand with Custer escaped to tell what took place. The loss was twelve officers, 247 men, five civilians and three Indian scouts killed, and two officers and fifty-one men wounded. While Terry and Crook waited for re-inforcements the Indians escaped. In October about 2,000 of them surrendered to General Miles, Sitting Bull and his followers got into British territory and did not come in until the hard winter of 1881 forced them to

surrender to Colonel Guido Ilges. Many accounts have been told of the massacre, but nearly all of them are distorted by s peculations as to what happened. Custer's mistake in pursuing an overwhelming force, in face of which he divided his own, together with the folly of letting the result. Cheyennes kill the men holding his man min horses and stampede the animals, thus to work carrying away nearly all his ammunition, cost him his life and sealed the doom of the men with him.

The most reliable story of Custer's last fight was told by Chief Gall to Dr. Porter, one of the three surgeons under Custer. Dr. Lord, the senior surgeon, insisted on going with Custer and forced Porter to go with Reno. thus losing his own life and saving Porter's. Ou the tenth anniversary of the battle, in 1886, Dr. Porter and a number of officers who were with Reno, together with Gall, were at the battlefield, and they went over the ground together. This is Gall's story: We saw the soldiers in the morn. crossing the divide. When Reno and Custer separated we watched them until they came down into the valley. A cry was raised that the white men oldiers were coming and orders were given for the village to move imme diately. Reno swept down so rapidly on the upper end that the Indians were forced to fight. Sitting Bull and I were at the point where Reno attacked. Sitting Bull was Big Medicine. The women and children were hastily moved down stream, where the Cheyennes were encamped. The Siouix gendered by the war that now those stroked Bene and the Cheyenge Che. attacked Reno and the Cheyenes Custer, and then all became mixed up. The women and children caught the horses for the bucks to mount them; relics of the los the bucks mounted and charged back Globe Democrat. on Reno and checked him and drove him into the timber. The soldiers tied their horses to trees and came out and fought on foot. As soon as A friend who is trout fishing in Reno was beaten and driven back Wales sends me a curious anecdote of across the river the whole force turn ed upon Custer and fought him until they destroyed him. Custer did not reach the rivor, but was held about half a mile up the ravine, now called Reno creek. They fought the soldiers and beat them back step by step until all were killed." From his story it is evident that the

Indians were in the coulees behind and in front of Custer as he moved up the ridge to take position. The first two companies (Keogh and Calhoun) dismounted and fought on foot. They never broke, but retired step by step until forced back to the ridge, where all finally perished. They were shot down in line where they stood. (This statement seems borne out by the facts, as thirty-eight bodies of Keogh's company were found together). The warriors directed a special fire against the soldiers who held the horses while the others fought. As soon as one of these soldiers was killed, by moving blankets and yelling the horses were stampeded, which made it impossible for the soldiers to escape. "Afterward the soldiers fought desperately and hard, and never surrendered. As fast as the men fell the horses were herded and driven toward the squaws and old men, who gathered them in. When Reno attempted to find Custer by throwing out a skirmish line, Custer and all with him were dead. When the skirmishers reached a high point overlooking Custer's field, the Indians were galloping around and over the wounded, dying and dead, popping bullets and arrows into them. Reno made his attack at the upper end he killed my two squaws and children. means, of course, mutilation). Cus- known as a Lebel rifle.

ter's soldirs ran out of ammunition. Their supply of cartridges was in the saddle pockets of their stampeded horses. The Indians then ran up to horses. The Indians then ran up to the soldiers and butchered them with tomahawks. A lot of horses ran away and jumped into the river, but were caught by the squaws. Eleven In-dians were killed on Reno's creek, and several Indians fell over and died. Only forty-three Indians were killed altogether, but a great many wounded ones came across the river and died in rushes. Some soldiers got away and ran down a ravine, crossed the river, came back again and were killed. We had Ogalallas, Minneconjous, Brules, Uncappa, all Sioux tribes, and the Cheyennes, Araphoes and Gros Ventres. When the big dust came in the air down the river (meaning Terry and Gibbon), we struck our lodges and went up a creek toward the White Bain mountains (Big Horn range, covered with snow, waited there four days and then went

PREVENTION OF HAILSTORMS.

over to the Wej mountains."

Success of Aerial Explosions in Swiss

Vineyards. The American rainmaking experiments are sufficiently fresh in the memory to lend a peculiar interest to a report recently submitted to the state department by the consulat Zurich regarding a curious practice that has grown up among the grape growers of certain sections of Austria which is, in effect, the exact reverse of the raint-making theory. It is none other than the prevention of storms by aerial ex-plosions. The owner of extensive-vineyards found that his profits were disappearing with the frequent de-struction of his vines by hailstones. These storms are common and severe in Austria, especially on the southern slopes of the Bacher Mountains, and as the soil is peculiarly adapted to the growth of the grape the question arose whether some means of preventing the fall of hail could not be devised. The explosion experiment was tried, and to the date of the report it had met with unbroken success. method is simple. On each of six of the most prominent summits surround ing the vineyards the owner erected a station, built of wood, for the shelter of a battery of heavy mortars, ten at each station. The neighboring peasantry, themselves small vineyard owners, have been trained to the duties of manning the batteries, and at the slightest sign of the approach of a storm the men assemble and at a given signal fire all the mortars simultaneously. Each mortar is loaded with about four and a half ounces of powder; the report makes no mention of a projectile. The bombardment of the clouds is continued until the moisture s scattered and the storm is prevented. At the first trial of the system last summer after a few moments' firing the cloud wall opened up in the form of a funnel, the mouth rising in consecutive rings, gradually expanding until the clouds scattered and disappeared. This process was accompa-nied by no hail or even rain. During the summer the firing was undertaken six times, and always with the same result. Thus it appears that while man may not be able to force nature to work at his bidding he may at least

compel her to recuain idle for a time.

Near the pretty little history building, at the Nashville Ten, exposition, esting upon a large flat stone, is quite an interesting object, namely, a pair of massive iron wheels about six or seven feet in diameter and eighteen inches wide upon their rims. They are coupled together by a heavy iron bar, which passes through the center of each wheel, and probably weigh as

much as five tons each. These ponderous iron wheels have a unique history. They are of English manufacture, and were brought to this country early in the Civil War, run-ning the blockade, if not in the celebrated cruiser Alabama, certainly under her protection. Fhey were then taken to Augusta, Ga., where it was supposed they would be entirely out of the way of any yankee invaders, and formed part of the plant of the famous confederate powder mill at that place, ind ground the nowder that wa to send many bullets into the hearts of vho loved and honored the blue and those who loved and honored the gray are both interested in these ponderous relics of the lost cause.—St. Louis

Thieving Cows.

A friend who is trout fishing a cow eating a half-pound trout he had tossed upon the bank, and asks if I ever heard of such a thing, says a

correspondent of London Sketch.

Cows do not often eat fish; for one thing, they are well-regulated animals and conservative in their diet, and, in the next place, they seldom get the chance but there is a well authentieated case of cows devouring salmon

It occurred some years ago near a stream in the west of Sutherlandshire Two newly killed fish had been hidden by the angler's gillie under some bracken, to be picked up on the way back, and when sought, an hour or two later, were gone. The keepers were suspected, and their endeavor to lay the blame on the cows only strengthened the suspicions of the irate fisherman. However, a fresh salmon was procured from his host's larder and laid within reach of the cat le, who incontinently renounced grass until they had eaten every ounce of the fish. I have myself seen a cow smelling, with every appearance of interest, a basket I had put down containing some small jack.

The modern army rifle has a smaller bore than the older one, but uses smokeless powder and has a higher carrying power. The possibilities of the French guns were recently illus trated in the vicinity of a large town. A large bull escaped from its herd, and their caretaker, being unable to capture it, besought some soldiers to kill the animal. The first shot missed altogether, but the second bullet went clear through the bull's body from which inade my heart bad. I then forehead to tail, killing him almost infought with my tomahawk (which stantly. The weapon employed is -NOTES AND COMMENTS.

Two women have recently been com missioned as colonels by Southern Governors—Miss Butt by Governor Atkinson of Georgia and Miss Ely by Governor Taylor of Tennessee.

There were present at a recent man riage in Martinsville, Ind., the mother of the bride, aged thirty-four years the bride's grandmother, aged sixty-three, and the bride's great-grandmother, aged seventy-nine. The bride's great-great-grandmother is living at the age of ninety-nine years, and in fairly good health; but she was unable to make one of the happy party.

A railroad detective who travels almost constantly between Chicago and Cleveland reports that the number of tramps now on the road exceeds any thing he has ever seen. He says that it is not fair to call them tramps, for they appear to be mechanics and laborers out of employment. The detective in question makes the almost incredible statement that he counted 197 tramps on one freight train as it left Grand Crossing at night.

According to a recent consular report, Cuba, although its entire area is of Pennsylvania, contains 13,000,000 acres of primeval forests, "where the woodman's axe has never been heard.' In these forests, which cover nearly half the entire surface of the island are found among other timber, mahogany, cedar, redwood, logwood, chony, lignum vitae, and a tree with extremely durable wood called caiguaran.

A movement has been started in oity in what is known as the Tender-Kansas to have a tornado caye at- loin district. He knew neither partached to every school house as a ents nor relatives, and was a veritable refuge for the children in times of street arab. In 1860 a society was those destructive visitations which are organized to care for homeless waifs. there so frequent, requiring special provisions of refuge and protection ber of others, was put in a car and from them. Once in the cave, no matter how violent the storm, the children given to anybody who would take are safe. In some of the schools tor-them. When the car arrived at Tipare safe. In some of the schools tor nado drills have been instituted, the ton and a number had been passed off, pupils being instructed to file out in a certain Judge John Green, then military order, the signal being sounded prominent citizen of that city, went to by the school piano when there is one; the car and called for the "ugliest, when there is none it is given by word raggedest and most friendless" of the of mouth. It is rather like a fire drill lot. The manager of the boys prein its details, and out there is of much sented "Jack." The judge was at first more urgent necessity.

No more striking illustration of the relatively bloodless character of the recent Turko-Grecian war can be given than that afforded by the official retained according to which the number of prisoners taken by the rival armies amounted to two hundred men each, while in the Greek hospitals there has throughout the campaign not been a single Greek soldier treated for a sabre, bayonet or injuries being those inflicted by rifle bullets or by the explosion of shells. This is equivalent to a demonstration that there was no hand-to-hand fighting, and that the troops never really came to close quarters throughout the struggle. The plague which has recently been

raging with so much virulence in India, and especially at Bombay, has now reached Jeddah, which is the seaand Medinah, the holy places of Islam. This is very serious, as it is now alministration. spread by the returning pilgrims to the four quarters of the globe. True, But Orientals are so careless about to the most elementary rules and reg-ulations of sanitation that no reliance Sultan's medical authorities may do or

not do in the matter. A writer in the Ladies' Home Jour nal says that "the centre of population is the centre of gravity of the in-habitants of the country. If the United States were considered as a plane, with all its people as of equal weight, the centre of population would be the point where the whole plane might be balanced and remain steady be the point where the whole plane might be balanced and remain steady through equilibrium. It expresses the next resultant of the movements of non-next resultant of the movements of populations. net resultant of the movements of population from decade to decade. This total the weight of the most yencursome tenant, who stood irresolute, oint, according to the census of 1800. is located at 39 degrees 11.9 minutes north latitude and 85 degrees 32.9 minutes west longitude, about twenty miles east of Columbus, Ind. It moves westward about four miles a year, and is now three-fourths of a degree south and more than 17 degrees east of the centre of area." Albert Edward will be 56 years old in November next. When he was

born not one of the present monarchs of Europe (save only his own mother) sat upon a throne. In fact, with the exception of the clderly Franz Josef of Austria and Leopold II. of Belgium, all the other royal rulers of Continent are the Prince of Wales' juniors in years. Even King Umber-to of Italy is nearly three years younger. Emperor Wilhelm II. of Germany is more than seventeen years younger than Albert Edward, and Czar Nicholas II. more than twenty-seven years younger. The Prince of Wales was 7 years old when Josef was crowned, 24 when Leopold ascended the throne, 37 when Umberto became King, nearly 47 when the young German Kaiser began his rule, and 53 when the youthful Czar was proclaimed Autocrat of All the Rus-Young rulers are now the European fashion. Not to mention the lit-tle Queen of Holland and the tiny King of Spain, the powers of Europe are now controlled, as Gladstone said, y mere boys in statecraft. A Berlin newspaper recently spoke

s follows about the American apple: 'About this time of the year Bohemian and German apples disappear from the markets. If any are found, they are wretched things; or if they have been carefully kept, very dear. But the American apple that began to come last fall and conquered the German market has not only not disappeared, but is coming in chormous quantities. Last week saw five thouand loads of beantiful, red Baldwins landed in the wholesale houses in Berlin and sold, according to quality, from 15 to 35 cents for five pounds. cents) for five pounds. These, too, wife, and every woman-thanks she and have no faults, except a slight bruise her husband.—Atchison (Kan.) (riobe.

from pressure during the voyage They are most excellent for ho purposes. It looks, too, as if American apples are to continue coming, not only during the next thirty days, but, experts say, even up to the arrival of Continental apples next fall."

An expert connected with the Forestry Division of the Agricultural Department has been studying the white pine supply of this country, and has reached the conclusion that those who assume to tell within a few years how long it will last, have not sufficiently considered the conditions governing consumption. At the present rate there would be none of this most useful of woods left in the East after fifteen years, and forty would see the Pacific slope swept bare of it. As pine grows scarcer, however, its price will rise, substitutes will be used whenever possible, and the consump-tion will grow less and less. There is no real danger that the genus will be exterminated, for long before the last pines are threatened, the country will be aroused to the absolute necessity for intelligent forest culture. Nothing very effective in this direction is like-ly to be attempted until Americans are reduced to a much smaller supply of lumber than they now possess. only about equal to that of the State present they are using for all purpose about 350 cubic feet of wood per cap ita each year, while in England people get along moderately well with only 18 The American youth should derive

fresh inspiration from the career of Hon. John Green Brady, who has recently been appointed Governor of the territory of Alaska, says the New York Times. He was born in New York ents nor relatives, and was a veritable and little "Jack" Brady, with a num taken to Indiana, where they were inclined to refuse to receive him, but new home and spent his leisure i study. After a few years he was groduated from the Tipton schools. The judge then sent him to Wesleyan College, and afterwards to Harvard. ter his graduation he was sent to Great Britain, where he took a theological course and returned to Tipton 1876. He was sent to Alaska in 1877 as a missionary by the Presbyterina church. ested in the new territory, and in 1881 returned to the States, bringing with him many specimens of gold and silver rock. Prospectors and capitalists became interested, and a rapid growth in population is the result. He gave a great deal of information on Alaskan port and landing-place of pilgrims resources for the census reports of from all parts of the world for Mecca 1890, and was one of the territorial commissioners under the Harrison ad-

A Novet Ladder.

A ladder is made to be walked on, the Ottoman authorities are stated to but a human ladder is a novelty. Such have increased and elaborated the a ladder came into requisition in New quarantine precautions at Jeddah. York not very long ago. But after all, But Orientals are so careless about though the act was novel, the actor such matters and so indifferent even was but one in the long line of men and women who, in life's emergencies, are always on hand to exhibit that can be attached to anything that the spirit of courageous self-forgetfulness which makes the looker-on there is something grand left in hu-

manity yet.

It was but the old story of a tenement house on fire, and a small crowd If the of frightened escaping tenants. came down the fire escapes in despen ate haste, before the firemen arrived upon the scene. But between the last rung of the ladder and the ground

unable to return, for above was an ever-increasing weight of human beings pressing downward. It was a moment of peril, and threatened to be one of catastrophe. But just then the janitor stepped forward, self-possessed and self-forgetful. Standing on the stoop he reached up and found that his arms could just reach the end of

the shaky ladder.
"Climb over me," he cried, and stood his ground, holding on to the flimsy ladder, while men, women and children scrambled over him to a place of safety. By means of that human ladder they all reached the ground.

How He Knew-

Several Board of Trade men the other day fell into a discussion about beer and the fondness of foreigners for that beverage. One of them finally offered to wager that any German at work upon a building near by could drink a gallon of beer without stop ping. This proposition was accepted and a German stone-mason was accos-This proposition was accepted ted.

"Will you drink a bucketfull of beer if I will pay for it?" he was asked. The workman was suspicious. He wanted to know all about the discussion and the wager. At last he said: "Vell, I drink it if I can. I don't know though, if I can. You wait here He went down an adjoining a minute." alley for a few minutes, but presently returned, smiling, and said he was ready to make the test. The cotorie visited a saloon near by and the Teu-ton drank a gallon of beer without winking.

Coming back to his mallet and chisel, he said. I yas not sure if I could "I yas not sure if I could drink a pail of beer or not, so I vent into Chris Olsen's and tried first."— Chicago Times-Herald.

When the Courtship is Over.

A man who is in love with a woman always lies to her, and if he marries her nothing makes him so mad as to from 15 to 35 cents for five pounds, have her throw his sentimental lies. The 35 cents was paid, of course, for up to him. This fact causes more perfect apples. Those sold from trouble in matrimony man any oracle wagons by street pediers vary in price, one thing, with the possible of the but seldon go over 75 pfennings (18). These, too, wife, and every man thinks he was hear to wife, and every woman thinks she are too. Those sold from trouble in matrimony than any other